The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—OSBORNE—October 6th, at Surat, by the Rev. J. H. Hughes, Chaplain of Surat, Theodore Henry Stewart, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Alice, only daughter of Captain H. S. Osborne, late Bombay Artillery.—No cards.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MILLAR—At Ghazeepore, on the 28th September, the wife of Mr. James B. Millar, of a son.

MOLONY—At Jessore, on the 30th September, the wife of E. W. Molony, Esq., c. s., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANE—GRANT—At the Cathedral, on the 30th September, by the Revd. H. Moule, Thomas Alexander Lane, Esq., to Fanny, daughter of J. Grant, Esq.

DAVIS—TOSSWILL—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 1st October, by the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt, Richard Percival Davis, Lieut., late 16th B. N. I. (Grs.), District Superintendent of Police, Seebsagur, Assam, to Adeline, daughter of the late Robert Tosswill, Esq., of Rock Hill, Dartmouth, Devon.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DEAN—At Cannanore, on the 27th September, the wife of First Class Barrack Sergeant S. Dean, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

TRESSIDER—At Bareilly, on the 27th September, the wife of Surgeon J. N. Tressider, H. M.'s 104th Fusiliers, of a son.

CLARKE—At Simla, on the 27th September, the wife of Captain Melville Clarke, 9th Hussars, of a son.

WISE—At Erinpoorah, on the 27th September, the wife of Captain Decres W. Wise, A. A. G. G., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—ALGAR—At Kussowlie, on the 27th September, by the Revd. J Cole, Mr. C. S. Smith. to Ellen, youngest daughter of Henry Algar.

STALLARD—ABBOTT—At Christ Church. Mussoorie, on the 29th September, by the Revd R. N. Maddock, M. A., Captain Samuel Stallard, Royal Horse Artillery, to Helen Rose, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel H. E. S. Abbott, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

WARBAND—Suddenly at Etawah, on the 2nd of October, R. H. M. Warband, Esq., of the B. C. S.

OLDFIELD—At Fyzabad, on the 29th September, the infant daughter of Captain R. Oldfield, A-11, R. A., aged 6 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COM[illegible] WITH THE MALABAR COAST, [illegible]AS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE [illegible] India [illegible] Na[illegible] Company's (Limited) Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched on 15th instant, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay (Dep. Apollo Bunder.	10 20 30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
Rutnagherry	11 21 1	10	...	Beypore	9 19 29	9	...
Vingorla	11 21 1	...	8	Calicut	9 19 29	...	6
Goa	12 22 2	8	...	Tellicherry	10 20 30	8	...
Carwar	12 22 2	...	4	Cannanore	10 20 30	...	6
Comptah	12 22 2	...	9	Mangalore	11 21 1	...	4
Mangalore	13 23 3	...	1	Comptah	12 22 2	10	...
Cannanore	14 24 4	11	...	Carwar	12 22 2	...	5
Tellicherry	14 24 4	...	5	Goa	13 23 3	12	...
Calicut	15 25 5	2	...	Vingorla	13 23 3	...	7
Beypore	15 25 5	6	...	Rutnagherry	14 24 4	10	...
Cochin Arr.	16 26 6	...	8	Apollo Bunder Bombay... Arr.	14 24 4	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days.	A. M.	P. M.		Week days.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo	,,	...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.	,,	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 A. M.
For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.
DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 11th October 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P. M., positively.
For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
Bombay, 11th October 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, JAMES SMITH, Commander, 1,175 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyd's, and A 1, 20 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to
COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship Tiverton.
Bombay, 8th October 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Hartfell*, HOUSTON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain HOUSTON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.
Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

THE Ship *Melmerby*, Captain MARLEY having arrived this day, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain MARLEY will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's side.
NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
26th September 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE. Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.
T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.
Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

SALT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are prepared to receive Bombay Salt in any quantity to the extent of 2,000 Coombs or any other description of good Salt, paying for the same at the rate of Rs. 37 per Coomb. The Salt to be landed at Quilon and Alleppey.
HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Alleppey, 13th Sept. 1864.

TOWN HALL.

The celebrated French Instrumentalist,
M. HORACE POUSSARD,
and
MISS AMELIA BAILEY
will give a
GRAND CONCERT
in the Town Hall on the evening of
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12TH,
when will be presented the following attractive
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Overture............BAND.
Cavatina, Come into the garden Maud (*Balfe*)............MISS A. BAILEY.
Solo, Violin, Hungarian Airs (*Poussard*) as executed at the Crystal Palace Concerts 1859............M. POUSSARD.
Ballad, Her bright smile haunts me still (*Wrighton*)............MISS A. BAILEY.
Solo, Violin, Lucia di Lammermoor (*Hermann*)............M. POUSSARD.

PART II.

Operatic Selection.
German Song, Wenn so sanft und mild Selene (*Schondorf*)............MISS A. BAILEY.
Solo Violin. Resignation (*De Beriot*)......M. POUSSARD.
Scotch Song, Comin' through the Rye...... MISS A. BAILEY.
Solo Violin, Toll the Bell, with comic variations on the popular English air (*Poussard*)............M. POUSSARD.
Reserved Seats......... Rs. 6.
Unreserved Seats......... 3.
Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. HERBERT & Co.
Doors open at 8½; Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.
R. SMYTHE, Manager.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).
વેશ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
वेस्टरन इंडीअन शीप कंपनी (लीमटड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 12, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant next, at 2 o'clock, for the transaction of the following business:—
To receive and consider the Report of the Directors for the past year.
To fix the remuneration of the Directors.
To elect two Directors for the ensuing twelve months in place of Captain JOHN DIXON, and COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
To elect an Auditor and fix his [illegible].
By order of the Board,
[illegible] BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 6th October 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on SATURDAY the 15th day of October, proximo, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 9th instant.
1st.—That Clause 49 of the Articles of Association—"That the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of 100 Shares or more, of Rs. 150 each," be altered as follows:—"That the qualification of a Director, shall be the ownership of 50 shares of Rs. 250 each."
2nd.—Also Clause 88—"That if any Call or Instalment shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, shall be charged from the period fixed for payment," as follows:—"That the Directors fix the rate of Interest to be charged on any Call, or Instalment, which shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof."
3rd.—That it being desirable in the opinion of the Shareholders that a Charter of Incorporation should be obtained for the Bank, this meeting authorizes the Directors to take such steps, and to do all deeds, acts, matters, and things, as may in their judgment be necessary for that purpose.
By order,
Bombay, 30th Sept 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)
Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.
The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.
The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.
This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.
The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.
For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.
The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.
In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.
Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of
Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—
To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me .... Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
.... Name.
.... Address.
After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.
Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.
By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED.—STABLE ACCOMMODATION for the Horses and one Carriage in the Fort. Apply to HEYCOCK & Co.
3, Hummum Street, 5th October 1864.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED BY THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION (LIMITED) 50 Tons Steam Coal and 500 Tons Smithy Coal, to be delivered on the Company's premises at Girgaum, lately occupied by Mr. Collett, Coach Builder.
No Tender will be received after the 15th instant.
GEORGE WHITLEY, for the Secretaries.
8th October 1864.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS AN ASSISTANT CLERK.—Must be well up to Correspondence and Accounts. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Appointment will not be confirmed until after a month's trial. Apply by letter to the undersigned.
By order,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.
Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, 6th Oct., 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The services of LETTER-CARRIERS capable of reading English, Mahrathee, and Guzerathee languages, are required for the Bombay General Post Office. Applicants to apply at the Post Office.
Increased Salaries of 15 Rupees a month will be allowed to each Letter Carrier.
T. GARRETT, Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, 6th October 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

OVERALL SON AND CO., EXPORT FISH AND PRESERVED PROVISION MERCHANTS, 102, LOWER THAMES STREET, LONDON.—Every description of Cured and Preserved Fish and Provisions for the Indian and Colonial markets. Price lists forwarded (on application) to any part of the world.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 10,000,000. The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures, and to conduct financial business generally.
All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.
Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

PROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.
London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.
Orders will be received from this date.
For estimates and other particulars apply to
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the India Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited), will be held within the Bank's Offices, on MONDAY, the 24th October, current, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd ultimo, by which the Directors were auth[illegible] half of the Shareholders to apply for and accept a [illegible] Charter of Incorporation for the Company.
By order of [illegible] Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Office at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 15th October, proximo, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the last General Meeting and for the consideration of such other matters as may be brought by the Directors before the Meeting.
By order of the Directors,
C. BHASKER, Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 7-14-0 per Share, being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June 1864, on the called up Capital of the Bank, will be paid on and after Saturday the 15th inst.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th instant, both inclusive.
Bombay, 1st October 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of Visitors to Matheran that he will open the above Hotel on the 10th October next, when he will be prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen (or their families) and supply them with first-class articles of every description at a moderate price.
J. S. M. DE SOUZA, Proprietor.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—
Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received a consignment of Cameras, Lenses, &c., of the best and newest description, by Ross, Dallmeyre, Ottewill, &c., and added the same to their already extensive stock at Byculla.
Sliding Body Cameras by Ottewill—
Sizes 10 by 8, 8½ by 6½, 7½ by 7¼, and 5 by 4.
Dallmeyre's No. 1 Triplet.
Ross's No. 1 Landscape Lense.
Ross's No. 3 Actiner Triplet.
Ross's No. 4 Do.
Ross's No. 3 Portrait Lense.
For Pictures 8½ by 6½.
Poutings and Blanchard's Collodion.
Nitrate of Silver recrystalized pure.
Do. by Thomas, in 1 and 2 oz. bottles.
Oxide of Silver, Litmus Paper, Argentometer, Glass and Porcelain Baths and Dishes, Glass shapes with bevelled edges for cutting Carte de Visit and other Photographs.
C. de V. Mounts and Frames Vignette Glasses, Diamond Cutters for Plate Glass, Albumenized Paper by Thomas and Sutton, Pyrogallic Acid, Formic and Malic Acids, &c., &c.
Albums (De la Rue's) from Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.
Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BOMBAY AND LANDING SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
બોમબે લેનડીંગ એન્ડ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
बंबे ल्यांडीग येंड शिपिंग कंपनी (लिमाटेड.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited) held at the Office of the Chamber of Commerce at 4 P. M., on the 22nd September 1864,
The following Resolutions were passed:—
1. Resolved,—That the Shares upon which the last Call due 15th instant, has not been duly paid be hereby declared forfeited.
2. Resolved,—That the forfeited Shares abovementioned be revived upon payment of the unpaid Calls with interest as follows:—
If tendered before 15th October 1864 at 15 per cent.
Do. do. 15th November 1864 at 18 do.
Do. do. 15th December 1864 at 24 do.
H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1864.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—The New Grand Austrian Prize Distribution and the Frankfort Lottery combined.
Capital, 131,267,100 Florins.
Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the
2ND OF JANUARY, 1865,
When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £5,000, &c.
down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.
The Price of One Share is TWO POUNDS Sterling.
Six Shares for............ £10 | Thirty-four for......... £50
Thirteen for.............. £20 | Seventy for............. £100
Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London or Rupee Notes) and applications to be made to
H. F. GOEBEL & Co.,
Bankers and Chief Agents,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.
N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 48, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to; Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 ,, ,, at 7 ,,
12 ,, ,, at 8 ,,
When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have authorized Mr. FRANCIS BARKER to sign for our Firm per procuration.
ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.
Bombay, 29th September 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents.
ALCIDE VINAY & Co.
With reference to the above Mr. A. D'ACQUENY is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.
W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.
Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.
By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.
Merchandise shipped by THOS. SHORT., *Jun., for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co., insolvents.*
THERE will be a CLEARANCE SALE by Auction, commencing on MONDAY the 17th instant, and the premises will be closed from Monday the 10th instant, to allow time for classifying the Lots, and preparing them for public view, which will be for 2 days prior to the Sale.
JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.
8, Hornby Row, Fort, 7th October 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from the Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.
HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.
Bombay, 1st September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.
All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 30th September 1864.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY, GENERALLY.—Messrs. R. FELL AND SON beg to inform the Mercantile and General Public, that from the 1st of October next, they have made arrangements for carrying on the business of Commission Agents, General Brokers, House Agents, Auctioneers, &c. &c.
To a long experience in the management of the Poona Branch of the Firm of Treacher & Co. (Limited), Messrs. R. Fell and Son can add a long residence in the country; an extensive connexion both in England and in India, and an intimate acquaintance with all the requirements of Residents in tropical climates.
At an early date, Messrs. R. Fell and Son will advertise the arrival of new consignments of Spirits, Wines, Beer, &c; Oilman's Stores, and Preserved Provisions of every description. In the meantime they have arranged to execute indents for such supplies as their Constituents may require. They have had a large experience in supplying Officers' Messes, and if entrusted with the duties of an Agency, they will do their utmost to merit the confidence reposed in them.
East Street, Poona, 26th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.
2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.
3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.
4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.
5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.
6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.
By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—
1st Class Passengers............ £2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants }............ ,, 1 5s.
Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.
Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.
Children under 3 years, free.
Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—
1st Class Passengers............ 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. .... 50 ,,
Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.
Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.
The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.
The above arrangements will, first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.
ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—SALE OF THE WORKS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following property, known as the Bassein Sugar Company's Works, will be sold by Auction, in Bombay, by Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:—
Firstly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, situate within the Fort Walls of Bassein, and measuring together about 46 Acres and 13 Goontas, with the Appurtenances except all ruined buildings, situate on the said land, and also all Trees and Timber growing thereon.
Secondly.—All Buildings belonging to the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited) upon the above mentioned pieces of Ground, and all and Singular, the Machinery, Fixtures, and Stock in Trade, necessary for the refining of Sugar in all its branches, and a new Copper Still, with Distilling Utensils complete, capable of producing five Hogsheads of Rum per diem, Chattels, Implements, Materials, and things of whatever nature or kind which belong to the said Bassein Sugar Company (Limited.)
The Ground is held under lease for thirty years from Government dated 21st March 1859 and renewable.
For full particulars application can be made to the undersigned, and to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
The property is opened for inspection.
ACLAND AND PRENTIS.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)
Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—
1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;
2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;
3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.
The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.
Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 7 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 8 ,, ,,
And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.
Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—
For 1 month............6 per cent.
,, 2 months............8 ,,
And for other periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays............10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.
By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

A GENTLEMAN and LADY living in Middle Colaba, is desirous of having a Lady and Gentleman or two Gentlemen to join them in their Bungalow. For further particulars apply to "C.," *Bombay Gazette.*

A GOOD REWARD will be given by delivering three small KEYS, bound together (belonging to an Iron Safe) which have been lost on Tuesday evening at Apollo Bunder or at the entrance in the Native Town near the Bible's Friend Society. Apply to the Office of this paper.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call. C. J. ROBINSON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.
Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.
C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Madras, 29th September 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.
By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MOORARJEE POONJA, of Bombay, Hindoo, has agreed to sell to LUCKMEECHUND PURBUT, also of Bombay, Hindoo, all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House thereon, situated at Mandvee Bunder, without the Fort, the House and Premises being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 290, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 844, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on the East by the vacant ground belonging to the Government Custom House, on or towards the West by the Government Public Mandvee Bunder Road, or on towards the North by the house of Sewjee Nansey, and on or towards the South by the house of Munjee Hemraz. Any persons having any claims by way of Inheritance, Grant, Gift, Mortgage or otherwise, to the said piece of Land, Messuage and Premises, are required to make the same known in writing to us, at our Office, at the late Bombay Green, in the Fort, within 14 days from this date, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 5th day of October 1864.
KELLY AND HORE,
Attornies for the said Moorarjee Poonja.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमोटेड).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Third Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 21st November 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and that the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th October 1864.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is proposed to form a Company to be called "The Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited)." Capital Six Lacs of Rupees in 2,400 shares of 250 Rupees each.
The object of the Company is chiefly to provide an establishment in Bombay where Horses can receive skilful Veterinary treatment, be shod, examined, kept at livery, broken in for saddle and harness, where Carriages and Horses can be hired and where both can be bought and sold on Commission, or by Auction.
Mr. Hallen, the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency, has consented to undertake charge of the establishment, and will be assisted by another experienced Veterinary Surgeon. The want of such an establishment is universally admitted. The promoter therefore believe, that the formation of the Company will be a public benefit, and at the same time that Capital invested in it will yield a reasonable return to the shareholders. Arrangements are in progress for obtaining suitable and and convenient premises, and it is expected that everything will be ready to commence business on the 1st prox. Applications for shares to be addressed to J. H. B. HALLEN, Esq., care of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., Bombay, until the 20th instant.

Promoters.
Hon'ble M. H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
,, R. J. Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. Spencer Compton.
,, J. A. Forbes (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
,, G. M. Stewart (Messrs. Remington & Co.)
,, R. McIlwraith (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
,, S. L. Acland (Messrs. Acland and Prentis.)
,, R. L. Tracey (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
,, J. P. Leith (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
,, W. Cooper (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
,, J. W. Wright (Messrs. J. W. Wright & Co.)
,, H. Cleveland (Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland & Peile.)
Bombay, 6th October, 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.
CLOCKS.
A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.
N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.
Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with one winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.
WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.
GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.
Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.
PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.
A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.
A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.
BOOKS.
A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.
HABERDASHERY.
India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.
Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—
Fine old Port, Black Seal............at Rs. 26 per dozen.
Pints............ ,, 14 ,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac............ ,, 20 ,, ,,
Fine very old Do............ ,, 36 ,, ,,
Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.
Sherry, Amber Dinner............at Rs. 28 per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden............ ,, 30 ,,
Moselle, Sparkling............ ,, 36 ,,
Red Hermitage Burgundy............ ,, 25 ,,
Claret, Good Dinner Wine............ ,, 24 ,,
Do. do. St. Estéphe (Bombay bottled)............ ,, 18 ,,
ALSO
Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.
PAGLIANO & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to
S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhand and Johne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Presid, viz:— per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label ......Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock Do. do......... ,, 40
Do. Moselle Do. do......... ,, 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)............ ,, 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior) ...... ,, 60
Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

TO THE TRADE.
TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—
Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne,
Mumm's, qts............ Rs. 36 per doz.
Do. do. Pints, per case of 2 doz... ,, 40 ,,
Do. do. Nonpariel's Moselle, qts... ,, 40 ,,
Do. do. Hock's qts............ ,, 40 ,,
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts............ ,, 22 ,,
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts............ ,, 18 ,,
J. A. BROWN & Co.
1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—
Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts. Rs. 5 per doz.
Stout do. do. ,, 5 ,,
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury and Brixton ,, 4½ ,,
Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality.
J. A. BROWN & Co.
1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

Jules Mumm & Co.

THE Autograph Brand of the above well known Firm is the first quality of their SPARKLING DRY CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for this Market, and shipped only to
JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.,
Oak Lane. Sole Agents for Messrs. J. M. & Co.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—
Champagne, Quarts, in cases containing 1 dozen each.
Moselle, ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,
Do. Pints ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,
Hockheimer, Quarts, ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,
Macobrunner, ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,
Sherry (Yellow Seal,) ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,
Do. (Black Seal,) ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,
Brandy, ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,
Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose.
W. NICOL & Co.
14th July 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:
per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts and pints............at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.............. ,, 24 and 26
SAUTERNES............from ,, 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine...Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX .... ,, 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine .... ,, 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine) ,, 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality. ,, 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints .....25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality .... ,, 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality... ,, 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells' .... ,, 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858 .... ,, 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne .... ,, 36
OLD TOM, Booth's......... ,, 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's......... ,, 24
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers' ....Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½
BLACKWELL & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	80	0
Do. ,, Do.	40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsole, t.	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

		Rs.
SHERIES—		
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	36
Red............Pale Dry	,,	30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	,,	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	,,	24
Do. ......Pints	,,	43
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margaux	,,	34
Do. Leoville	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	22
Medoc	,,	16
Do. ......Pints	,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	24
Do. Do. Cunliffs	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	,,	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	,,	44
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	20
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still } By Deinhard } Moselle } and Jordan }	,,	39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ......Pints	,,	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	12
CURACOA	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	,,	18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	,,	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	,,	20
GIN—OLD TOM, Booth & Co.	,,	21
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	,,	21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	,,	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	,,	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by E. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 450 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit purchasers.
1st October. NASMYTH & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *H. C. Kidston.* Also 100 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. WINCKLER, on board.
Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

BATHS! BATHS!! BATHS!!!—Shower, Malvern, Hip, Foot, and Travelling, with Covers, Locks, and Straps, of sizes.
Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—A selection of the above, of all descriptions, received by last Overland Overland Mail, and on sale at
Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Sheet Zinc—No. 8 7 by 3 at Rs. 18 per cent.
Do. No. 9 7 by 3 ,, 19 do.
Do. No. 10 7 by 3 ,, 20 do.
Corrugated Iron Roofing 6 by 2 3 by 24 }
7 by 2 2 by 24 } 17 do.
8 by 2 3 by 24 }
MUNGESH PANDOORANG.
No. 3, Hummum Street. Fort, 27th Sept. 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire-Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras ....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ....Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong............Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai............Messrs. DENT & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Polly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	1

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN, about to open a House in Bombay as Merchant, with good connections in England, desires the services of a BROKER. Address "Confidential," care of Manager of this journal.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medows Street, Fort.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) will grant Loans at 4 per cent., repayable in fifteen days, on the security of Government paper, and will discount short dated local Bank acceptances at 5 per cent. THOS. S. JONES, Agent.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the time limited for payment of deposit and signature of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Bank has been extended to the 15th instant.—Dated this 5th day of October 1864.

ALEX. McEWEN,
Chairman of the Committee of Directors in Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Radjpool*, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land the same at their expense and risk, and will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Radjpool*.

NOTICE.—CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—A Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1864, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on the First and Second Issues of Shares is payable to the Shareholders at the Bank's Office, Rampart Row, on Tuesday the 25th instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th instant.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th October 1864.

MR. CAGLI begs to inform the SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, that the Theatre having been entirely re-decorated is now quite ready, and the first Performance will take place on the 1st of November next. The Tickets will be issued in a few days as soon as the Seats are registered, and he hopes those who have not already paid their Subscriptions will do so on or before the 1st day of November.

Subscribers of Rs. 300 each will be entitled to a Reserved Seat twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, for a period of four months.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Under the direction of
SIGNOR CAGLI.

First Performances to the public will take place on
THURSDAY, 20th October.
SATURDAY, 22nd do.
MONDAY, 24th do.
TUESDAY, 25th do.
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

OPERA "TROVATORE"—VERDI.

Artistes.

Miss Amelia Jackson. | Signor Francisco Fiorani.
Signor Enrico Giusti. | Miss Cleopatra Rancati.
Madame A. Masucco Corti. | Signor A. Sironi.
Signor Ettore Corti.

Chorus 8 persons.
Orchestra under the direction of Monsieur E. Uslio.
Reserved Seats, Dress Circle.........Rs. 10
Stalls (reserved) .... " 8
Gallery .... " 5
Pit .... " 3

Doors open at 8: Overture commences at half past 8: Curtain rises at a quarter to 9.

Applications for Tickets can be made to Messrs. Herbert & Co., Fort, or at the doors of the Theatre.

N. B.—The Subscription Nights will not commence till the 1st of November.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION "LIMITED."
—Established 1844—Incorporated 1860.
Paid up Capital ....Rs. 23,00,000
Working Capital, ... 50,00,000
Reserve Fund, (to be raised to 4 Lacs) 1,70,000
HEAD OFFICE—DELHI.
Manager, ... J. C. Parry, Esq.
Secretary, ... H. P. Healy, Esq.
Branches, in Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow, Mussoorie, Darjeeling, Jubbulpore and Bombay.

CALCUTTA BRANCH.

Deposits are received at Interest; Current Accounts are opened, Loans and Discounts made—Government Securities, &c., kept for safe custody—Bills drawn upon the UNION BANK OF LONDON at the Current Course of Exchange; also on Scotland, Ireland and the Australian Colonies. Drafts granted on every large Town in India, and generally every facility afforded to Constituents of the Corporation, in the transaction of their monetary business.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH will be prepared to commence operations on an early day, when locality of temporary offices, terms of business, &c. will be duly announced.

W. S. THOMPSON, Agent.
Bombay, 11th October 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Ripon*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 14th October 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th October 1864, at 6 o'clock A. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th inst. An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—October, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Saturday 15th .... 11h. 7m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 22nd .... 4h. 12m. P. M.
New Moon, Sunday 30th .... 8h. 29m. P. M.

Day.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	12	Twilight ends at 6h. 52m.	5 55	5 58	8 19	8 46	12th Oct 1864 [illegible]
Thur.	13	Trans. of Ed. Confessor	5 55	5 58	9 10	9 35	
Fri.	14	Jupiter rises at 8h. 37m.	5 55	5 57	9 59	10 17	
Sat.	15	Jupiter sets at 7h. 46m.	5 55	5 56	10 39	11 [illegible]	
Sun.	16	21st Sunday after Trinity	5 56	5 55	11 25	11 47	
Mon.	17	Etheldreda, V.	5 56	5 35	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Tues.	18	St. Luke Ev.	5 56	5 33	0 29	0 49	

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Sept. 18	Kurrachee	Oct. 1
Agra	Sept. 29	Lahore	Sept. 24
Allahabad	Oct. 4	London	Sept. 2
Australia	Aug. 25	Mauritius	June 6
Alexandria	Sept. 27	Madras	Oct. 5
Bangalore	Oct. 4	Malta	Aug. 9
Calcutta	Oct. 4	Meerut	Oct. 4
Cape	June 18	Oudh	Oct. 5
Ceylon	Sept. 15	Punjaub	Aug. 30
Cochin	Oct. 1	Penang	Sept. 3
Delhi	Oct. 5	Rangoon	Aug. 10
France	Aug. 18	Suez	Sept. 12
Hongkong	Sept. 10	Singapore	Sept. 19

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

ONE of the strangest delusions which the good people of Calcutta cherish respecting the social and moral condition of the inhabitants of this (to them) incomprehensible city of Bombay is the belief that every enterprizing native merchant and every generous native founder of schools, hospitals, or other charitable institutions in this Presidency is by necessity a Parsee. Every week one comes across a paragraph, headed "The Anglo-Saxons of the East" or "Another Instance of Parsee Munificence," in which we find placed to the credit of the fire-worshippers the acts of orthodox Hindoos or Jews who abhor Zoroaster and all his disciples. This Parseeizing tendency of writers in the Bengal papers reaches its extreme limit in the Calcutta letters of the London *Times*. Our great contemporary, who nods very frequently (and no wonder) when treating of the affairs of India, professes to derive all his knowledge of this country from an imaginative "Calcutta correspondent" who, brimful of the conceit of the chief Presidency, habitually speaks of India as if, like Gaul, it were divided into three parts, inhabited respectively by Bengalees, Parsees, and certain nondescripts called Madrassees. The other day Mr. David Sassoon, a Jew, established at great expense a hospital for the sick of all races at Poona, and Mr. Premchund Roychund, a Hindoo, contributed £20,000 towards the formation of a University library without attaching any condition to his noble gift. We have very little doubt that, if Mr. Sassoon and Mr. Premchund read the English papers, they will ere long have the satisfaction of seeing their names held up to public admiration at home as shining examples of the generosity, energy, and public spirit of the Parsee people. The Parsees have, of course, good qualities, or they would never have succeeded in gaining a prominence which is naturally distasteful to other classes of the native community in Bombay. The fact is that the commercial spirit of British rule in India is admirably suited to the taste of the Parsees. No race more keenly appreciates that "comfortable" element which satirical foreigners are fond of representing as the chief ingredient of John Bullism. The late Citizen King of France would have found the Parsees men after his own heart, a model *bourgeoisie*, sharp traders, pushing men of the world, full feeders and lovers of all good things, and above all men without any political or social ambition, or other absorbing desire than that of rivalling the highest class of society in luxury of living. The English Government of India, which, with all its patronage of education, is essentially a government based on the support of wealthy merchants and shopkeepers, may count the Parsees among its most loyal subjects. But it seems to us that it is not to the Parsees we should look for the regeneration of modern India. Were the British rule to cease in this country, the Parsee *bourgeoisie* would fall, as the *bourgeoisie* does elsewhere in revolutionary times, into a very low rank in the social scale. Their own commercial instinct would make them give way to the political craft and general intellectual superiority of the Hindoo. One has only to compare the Hindoo with the Parsee newspapers in Bombay to see how superior the old inhabitants of the country are in thought, taste, and feeling to the loudly-praised Zoroastrians. The latter are almost invariably coarse, shallow, and vulgar in their efforts to imitate the tone and language of Western literature; the Hindoos, on the contrary, write English with purity and elegance, and show a degree of courage and a capacity for political discussion in their writings which attract the sympathy of all Englishmen. In a word, one can respect a Hindoo for his intellectual powers; but it is difficult to respect a Parsee for any thing but his money.

It is not our purpose, however, this morning, to discuss the relative merits of Parsees and Hindoos. Rather, we wish to unite the two principal classes of the native community for the attainment of an object which will, we believe, be most beneficial to the State. An opportunity now offers itself for testing the public spirit and patriotism of the people of this Presidency such as can hardly ever occur again. It is well known to our native capitalists (to none better) that thousands and tens of thousands of people in this Presidency have been brought to the very verge of starvation by the unparalleled increase in the prices of all articles of food, fuel, and clothing, which has been coincident with the advance of Bombay in general wealth and prosperity. These rich natives have already shown, by the formation of Grain and Rice Companies, and by their munificent donations to all charitable institutions, that they feel it is their duty, blessed as they have been by Providence with the benefits of the rise in the price of cotton, to help those of their fellow-subjects to whom the consequences of that rise have caused extreme distrust and misery. But much still remains to be done. The pay of the subordinate servants of Government must be permanently raised, in order to prevent the spread throughout the service of a feeling of discontent which already endangers the administrative efficiency of the Government. Sir Charles Trevelyan, however, refuses to make the required grant, because, he says, he is pledged to the abolition of the Income Tax next July. Now, this rash pledge Sir Charles only took to conciliate the wealthy natives of the Presidency towns who made a sort of deity of him when, as Governor of Madras, he rebelled against the author of the Income Tax, and who, when he was recalled for his disobedience, sent him services of plate and asked him to sit for his portrait in London. The Finance Minister evidently believes that popular gratitude can last more than six months, and that it is still possible for the man who abolishes the Income Tax to be worshipped by the people as the latest incarnation of Vishnoo. Now, all we ask of the rich natives of Bombay—Parsees, Hindoos, Jews, and Mussulmans—is to undeceive Sir Charles Trevelyan on this point. Let them go to the Town Hall in a body next week, and pass resolutions declaring that the circumstances of the country require the continuance of the Income Tax; that they for their part are perfectly willing to pay a Tax of which they recognize the necessity and the justice, and of which (to quote yesterday's *Indu Prakash*) "the machinery is simple and direct and the incidence harmless;" and that, viewing as they do with sincere commiseration the lamentable condition of their poorer fellow-subjects who have had no chance of making fortunes by speculations in cotton and shares, they therefore humbly and respectfully request Sir Charles Trevelyan to be pleased of his goodness to renew the Income Tax till at least the close of the American war, so that dissatisfaction and ill-feeling may disappear from this Presidency, and all classes with heart and voice cordially join in celebrating the praises of the great English Government.

We have offered the suggestion; it remains for others, more skilled than we are in stimulating the native community to works of public usefulness and patriotism, to develope and carry it into execution.

WE hear from Poona that the weather there is insufferably hot in the day-time and very close at night. Heavy clouds were hanging about for some days past, and it was earnestly hoped that heavy rain might fall to save the later crops and fill the tanks and wells which are failing fast. Serious fears were entertained of a water famine in the Camp, the more especially as it was given out that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was about to stop the supply from the Bund Water Works erected by his late father, in order to replace a portion of them now worked by bullocks with steam power, the machinery for which has arrived from England. People are already buying water for domestic purposes at the rate of four *puckalees*, or bullock loads, for a rupee, and if the present drought continues, every garden and green spot in Poona will become a desert before the hot weather sets in. Food stuffs of all descriptions are daily becoming dearer, and in some cases are fast approaching famine prices. Bajree, which is the staple article of food of the natives of the Deccan, is now selling at only seven seers (14 lbs.) per rupee; Gram and all other grain is comparatively dearer, and fodder of all descriptions is fast rising in price. In consequence of the vast increase of the native population in and around Poona, a water famine is one of the greatest calamities that could befall the station. It is one, too, that might easily be averted if the plans long since matured and sanctioned were carried out. For some years past the Government has had under its consideration several schemes for bringing water either from the Khatruj Ghaut, or from the hills in rear of Wunowree, into the Camp; and a plan and estimate for the former arrangement was long since sanctioned by the Home authorities; but what has become of them is a question that is more easily asked than answered. It is, however, high time that the matter should be again agitated by the local press; and the people who are sure to be the sufferers in the event of a scarcity of the pure element should respectfully memorialise Sir Bartle Frere on the subject while there is yet time for something being done to avert the threatened calamity. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy should also be requested to postpone his intention of stopping the supply of water from the Bund until the erection of the new steam machinery is completed. The river is already extremely low, and the little water that remains in it ought to be carefully banded up and preserved instead of being allowed to run to waste as it is now doing. In fact every effort should be made to prevent any water being wasted: and if the necessity for doing so is as pressing as it has been represented to us, all the tanks and wells in the Camp should be at once taken possession of by the Police authorities, and every one resident therein, whatever may be his rank or position, placed upon an allowance. In consequence of the failure of the latter rains the crops in many parts of the Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, and Sattara districts are in a very weakly state and are fast withering.

THE *Hindoo Patriot*:—"Mr. Walter Brett has returned to India. We understood that he had entered Lincoln's Inn with a view to study for the bar, but we do not know the circumstances which have induced him to return so soon. We shall, however, be glad to welcome him again in the ranks of journalism. His ability and energy did much for the *Englishman*, though, unfortunately, we had often occasion to differ with him in political opinions."

THE *Englishman*:—"We are informed that the charges brought by Dr. Dickenson against Major Hamilton, Political Agent of Ulwar, have been dropped, no importance being attached to them; whilst the countercharges against the Doctor have had a very different fate. The Governor General would have removed him from his post, it is said, if he had not already tendered his resignation."

THE SAME:—"We see that a very excellent plan for preventing assaults in Railway carriages has been adopted by the London and South Western Railway by placing glass in in the upper portion of the compartment of each carriage. We should think that a measure such as this ought to be made compulsory on the part of Railway Companies generally."

THE SAME:—"From the North-Eastern frontier we hear that the Bhooteas have sent 13,000 troops towards the Bengal Dooars for their defence. A mission sent by the Bhooteas to Lhassa has returned to Punakha, confirming the refusal of the Dhurmraj of Thibet to give any assistance to the Bhooteas, or to have anything to do with them in the present quarrel with the English. In short, the Lhassa authorities determine on the strictest non-interference policy, but, like others, who make the same policy their principle, they have inflicted a volume of excellent advice upon the Bhooteas, the burden of which is do not quarrel with the British."

THE SAME:—"Certain Jagheerdas and Native gentlemen in the North West Provinces, have claimed the right to certain Titles said to have been conferred upon them by members of the late Royal Family of the Mogul of Delhi. The Governor General having approved the order of the Lieutenant-Governor not to recognise these spurious and doubtful titles, the claimants appealed to England. The Secretary of State, we understand, has approved of the ruling of the Governor General; but as many of the petitioners claimed to hold the rank by sunnuds and grants engraved on Emeralds or other Jewellery, he also said, where the sunnuds or Jewellery existed and could be recognised as genuine, they should be accepted in the Durbars of the Governor General."

THE *Madras Times*:—"The 'Story of the Guns,' however uninteresting to the non-military reader, appears to have urged Lieut.-Col. Hey Campbell to endeavour to convert a Brass Gun 6-Pounder into a Brass Iron-lined Breech Loading Rifled Gun, and we are gratified to learn from the Proceedings of Government that, in Colonel Simpson's opinion, the conversion has been effected with eminent success. Great credit is due to Colonel Campbell for his excellent invention, and it redounds also to the praise of the Gun Carriage Manufactory to have turned out such a fine piece of work. We observe from his letter to the Inspector General of Ordnance at this Presidency, that Colonel Campbell claims to have introduced in 1860 the principle of lining Cast Iron and Gun Metal Guns with Tubes of Metal superior in strength and elasticity to that of the Guns themselves, and that consequently the experiments in this direction now being carried on by Captain Palliser under the authority of the Home Government do not entitle that officer to the credit of the invention, which, unfortunately, Colonel Campbell failed to secure by patent. The offer of the Gun to the Government has been communicated to the Secretary of State for consideration."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 10th Oct.
Steamer *Golconda* sailed for Calcutta at 7-40 A. M.

BIMLIPATAM, 10th Oct.
Steamer *Orissa*, from Calcutta, anchored.

KURRACHEE, 10th Oct.
Steamer *Comorin* sailed for Bombay.

BUSHIRE, 11th Oct.
Steamer *Euphrates* left for Busrah.

THE HURRICANE AT CALCUTTA.

ALL accounts yet received serve to show that the gale of last Wednesday was the most terrible and destructive in its effects that has ever visited Calcutta. It is even rumoured that of nearly 200 ships in the river not more than 20 were left on Thursday ready to put to sea. The great extent of the damage done was no doubt caused by the "bore" of the river, which during a storm rises to an enormous height, and sweeps down upon the shipping confined within the river banks with a force from which there is no escape. There has been no very disastrous storm before this in Calcutta since June, 1853. The last great storm in Bombay came in November, 1854.

The following additional telegrams have been received:—

CALCUTTA, 8th October.

The French Mail Steamer "*Alphée*," bound to Galle, put back yesterday, having experienced the typhoon of the 5th; she is badly damaged. Her cargo, Silk and Opium, will be forwarded by another (?) *Nada* (s). Steamer *Thunder* ashore and broken. *Southampton* and *Lady Franklin*, both bound to Bombay, totally lost. *Vespasian*, 1640 tons, loading for London, lost with 10 lives. *Tartar* ashore and leaky. Many steamers remain ashore nearly wrecks. *Singapore*, *Ville de St. Denis*, and *Ally*, all bound to Mauritius with coolies, sunk and lost, *Nimrod* wrecked. *Clytemnestra* badly damaged. Almost all cargo boats destroyed. No produce offering for shipment at all. *Great Tasmania* probably a total loss. *Iron Duke*, *Macduff*, *Solway*, and *War Eagle* ashore, badly damaged. *Knight Commander* and *Tornado* quite safe.

CALCUTTA, 8th October.

The *Dhollera* (one of the Iron ship Company's vessels) is all right. The *Krishna* and *Carobel* require repairing.

CALCUTTA, 10th Oct.

The *Looloo* and *Harry Warren* are slightly damaged. The *Thalatta* probably a total loss. The *City of Lahore* is ashore and will have to discharge cargo.

Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. have sent us the following memorandum:—

We enclose for your information copy of a telegram received from Calcutta, and beg to inform you that in consequence we have decided upon sending round two steamers from here to Calcutta to enable the Company to fulfil its engagments on the Eastern coast of India. The *Coringa* sailed at noon to-day, and the *Arabia* will be despatched on Saturday, the *Comorin* performing her coasting voyage from this to Calcutta advertised for the 18th inst.

CALCUTTA, 6th Oct.

"Cyclone here yesterday—whole of shipping drifted from their moorings, and gone on shore. Destruction to shipping, lives and property on shore, and loss immense. *Sydney*, *Punjaub*, *Moulmein* and *Madras* are on shore and much injured."

BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Frere will arrive in Bombay in a day or two.

THE Society of St. Vincent de Paul thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a donation of Rs. 50 from P. H. Cama, Esq.

THE services of Lieutenant Greenfold, 11th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Political Department.

MR. R. W. LODWICK, of the Bombay Civil Service, Civil Paymaster at Madras, made over charge of his office to Mr. W. Donald on the 13th of September last This gentleman has obtained six months' leave to proceed to England.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—This Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum for the last half-year ending 30th June; and has carried forward over two lacs of profit to the present half-year.

CAPTAIN H. FRAZER, officiating First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, received charge of the office of Assistant General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity for that Circle, from Lieutenant W. Tweedie, on the 5th of September last, as a temporary measure.

THE DUNCAN ROAD MURDER.—We have reason to believe that one of the men, now in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the late mysterious murder in the Duncan Road, has made some disclosures which are likely to lead to the detection of the parties concerned, and to the discovery of the knife with which the unfortunate woman was murdered.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held at the Mombadavie Chowkey, on Monday last, upon the body of a Hindoo named Ramnath Ramchunder. The deceased went to the Bholeshwur tank to draw some water, and in striving to avoid a cow which was at the verge of the tank, he fell into it, and, being unable to swim, was drowned. The verdict returned was "accidental death."

MR. DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY has offered to erect a public fountain at the corner of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Velard, near Sion, and the Municipal Commissioners have accepted that gentleman's offer, and conveyed to him their thanks for his thoughtfulness on behalf of the requirements of the public.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Coringa*, which had obtained her port clearance on Monday last for Kurrachee, to sail after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, has reobtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta and sailed for that port. Her cargo is transferred to the steamer *Kurrachee*, which will be despatched after the arrival of the English Mail.

WE understand that a meeting of the friends of R. Angus, Esq., Chief Manager of the Commercial Bank, will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the office of David Sassoon & Co., Forbes Street, for the purpose of presenting that gentleman with an address on his departure from India on the 14th instant, and at the same time intimating to him that a service of plate will be presented to him shortly after his arrival in Europe. The subscription already amounts to upwards of Rs. 25,000.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment, at Colaba this evening:—

March.—"Come where my love lies dreaming" ....Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Prairie Flower" ....Stanley.
Aria (op.)—"Corrado D. Altamura" ......Ricci.
Quadrille.—"Bonnie Dundee" ....D'Albert.
Cavatina for Cornet e Piston ....Muller.
Galop—"Submarine" ....D'Albert.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 4 P. M.

There will be a ballot for the election of E. W. West, Esquire, Acting Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway, and Robert Hannay, Esquire, of Messrs. Grey & Co., who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society.

Original Communication.—A Catalogue of the Trees of Matheran will be laid on the table by the *Secretary*.

WE are informed that a Parsee who left Surat for Ahmedabad a few days ago by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was killed by sunstroke as he was travelling on foot in the heat of the day between the break on the line caused by the falling in of the Nerbuddah bridge. We are told that no sufficient accommodation is provided by the Company for persons having to make this journey, unless they happen to be "burra sahibs," when they are accommodated with a lorrie. If this is true the Company should be compelled to make some provision for the accommodation of people who are obliged to travel by their line of railway.

WE understand that in consequence of the amount awarded for prizes to the pupils of the Government Schools in the Ahmedabad zillah being very small, Mr. Curtis, the Head Master of the Government School at that station, and Rao Sahib Myaram, the Deputy Educational Inspector, have made representations on the subject to the Collector and many other respectable gentlemen of Ahmedabad. The consequence is that a Committee, consisting of the Collector as President, Messrs Curtis, Naylor and some of the principal Soucars of that place has been formed to collect a sum of money for this purpose; and we are glad to learn that about one thousand rupees have already been collected by the exertions of the members of the Committee.

PROPOSED EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICT LABOUR IN BOMBAY.—Amongst the papers placed at the disposal of the Press by the Municipal Commissioners, is a communication from Mr. W. Cole Bayly, addressed to the Commissioners, soliciting their sanction to employing the convicts in the House of Correction for the purpose of breaking stones to be used in metalling the roads of the Island. The application was, by the permission of the Commissioners, submitted to the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Correction, who has replied that the Committee were not prepared to sanction the employment of the prisoners in the manner indicated, as they could not allow them to work outside the prison unless the law is altered so as to admit of their being so employed; and it would not be advisable to permit the introduction into the prison of stones or implements for breaking them.

THE BOMBAY SECRETARIAT PEONS.—We shall probably hear of another strike—that of the Secretariat peons, in a few days. These peons at present get only seven rupees per month, besides one anna per day as batta on account of the dearness of provisions. In these days of scarcity even an unmarried man of the lowest caste can hardly live on fifteen rupees per month comfortably, while these peons have their wives and children to support. An application was made by them for an increase of their salary to Mr. Secretary Robertson some time before he left for England; but that gentleman did not give any definite answer to these poor men. After waiting for some weeks, they again, we are informed, presented a petition to Mr. P. Ryan, Assistant Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments of the Secretariat, praying for an increase to their salary. Mr. Ryan has, we understand, referred the matter to the Chief Secretary to Government, with his favourable recommendation that their application should be attended to.

WE had the pleasure last evening of being present at a rehearsal at the Town Hall, to which M. Poussard and Miss Amelia Bailey had invited the representatives of the press and a few of our musical *cognoscenti*. So far as our experience goes, it is rather a novel proceeding for artistes to challenge criticism before making their public *debut*, but the result proved that the confidence which such a bold step evinced was not in the least unwarrantable. Good violinists have already been heard in Bombay, but no instrumentalist who has ever appeared here has ever excited a tithe of the astonishment created last evening by M. Poussard's extraordinary performances on the violin. Not only does he excel in orthodox fiddling, but he produces effects which we had never supposed could be extracted from the instrument. In fact, he triumphantly and with the utmost ease executes what we never heard any other violinist attempt. His bowing is the most extraordinary we ever witnessed; he passes from one extravagance to another and in the end produces a wonderful effect without any bow at all. Of Miss Amelia Bailey we must also speak in the highest terms. She is a pure and powerful soprano, her highest notes being singularly clear; and judging from the programme of this evening's concert, she appears to have devoted herself to a class of music which cannot fail to meet with ready acceptance here. In short the impression made by both artistes was favourable in the highest degree.

AGREEABLY to the promise made in these columns sometime ago, we resume the consideration of the necessity, or otherwise, of special legislation on behalf of the Parsee race with reference to inheritance, succession, marriage, divorce, and other matters. The question is, as Mr. Maine properly puts it, whether the Parsees should be exempted from the operation of the Indian Civil Code—the first chapter of which has been already before the public for some months—and a separate body of laws, like that prepared by the Parsee Law Commission, be enacted for their benefit? This question is, as we showed on a previous occasion, answered in the affirmative by Sir Charles Wood. "I entirely concur," says the Indian Secretary, in a Despatch to the Viceroy, "with the Commission and with the Government of Bombay, that legislation is required, and I trust that no time will be lost in bringing this important subject before your Council at its meetings for making Laws and Regulations." Mr. Maine, however, to judge from his Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the first chapter of the Indian Civil Code, seems not only to be in no hurry to bring the matter before the Council, but is of opinion that separate legislation is not required. He does not say that in so many words, but that is the sum and substance of the neatly turned paragraphs which he devotes to the subject. "The proper course obviously is," observes Mr. Maine, "that the heads of the Parsee community should carefully weigh the provisions of the successive chapters of the Code as they appear, and should represent to what provisions they object, and what other rules they desire to have substituted." The heads of the Parsee community have been for the last nine years representing their grievances to the Government, and have within the last two years prepared, with the assistance of eminent lawyers, a Draft Code for themselves,—and they are now told by Mr. Maine to state what they want! Has Mr. Maine seen the elaborate report of the Parsee Law Commission penned by Sir Joseph Arnould? Has he studied the Amended Bill prepared by them? Has he pondered the facts brought forward by Mr. Nowrozjea Furdoonjee in his letter to the Parsee Law Commission? If he has, he must be tolerably well acquainted with the wants of the Parsee community, and with their objections to the first chapter of the Indian Civil Code, which, though somewhat modified, is substantially based on the English law of inheritance. Again, any one that has a smattering of the subject under consideration, knows that the case of the Parsees is urgent, and that legislation is immediately required for the rectification of disorders which threaten to undermine the foundation of one of the most valuable communities of India. And yet, Mr. Maine seriously proposes that the heads of the Parsee community "should carefully weigh the provisions of the *successive chapters of the Code as they appear*, and should represent to what provisions they object." "The successive chapters of the Code as they appear!" And how long will that take? Perhaps twenty years—say a dozen years at the least. And all this time the Parsees are to wait! But social disorders will not wait. The result will be, that before the whole of the Indian Civil Code is prepared, and objections to it stated, a general demoralization of Parsee society will very probably have taken place. We learn from a Bombay contemporary, that at a late meeting of the Parsee Law Association the question was discussed, whether the First Chapter of the Indian Civil Code was adapted to the followers of Zoroaster? and it was decided that its provisions are "utterly unsuited to, and incompatible with, the customs, usages and requirements of the Parsee race." It was resolved to send up a petition to His Excellency the Governor General, praying for the exemption of the Parsees from the operation of the new Code. A draft petition was read at the meeting and unanimously adopted. The petition must, by this time, be in the hands of the Viceroy, who, we have no doubt, will comply with the reasonable request and just demands of a race who have deserved well of the Government by their singular philanthropy and their devoted loyalty.—*Englishman.*

RISE IN THE PRICE OF GRAIN AT POONA.—Since Friday last the grain dealers have raised their prices under two pretences; first, they say that there is no rain, and the second that there is a famine at Cutch Mandavee, and consequently all the grain has been drawn from the Poona market to Cutch Mandavee, where the Rao is selling it cheaply to his subjects—an example which our own Government would do well to imitate. Rain has, however, fallen in abundance in all the talookas except within a few miles of Poona, where the crops are more promising than last year. The rise in grain, however, is nothing compared with the rise in the price of forage. Since the monsoon commenced the price of forage has actually been raised from two to ten rupees per hundred bundles, and it is now cheaper to feed horses entirely on grain.—*Poona Observer.*

THE DECISION OF GOVERNMENT IN THE CASE OF JUDGE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.

THE following letter, addressed to the First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, from Government, in reference to a recent dispute which took place between Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Third Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and Mr. W. H. Crawford, Solicitor, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the Press:—

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th instant, submitting observations from Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the Third Judge of the Court, in regard to the report in the newspapers of a discussion which occurred in the Court between himself and Mr. Crawford, the Solicitor.

On a consideration of the statement of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion that there can be no doubt as to the principal point in dispute, viz., that the Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes did tell a Solicitor pleading before him as a representative of the G. I. P. Railway Company, that if he did not know what a certain technical native expression implied, he should go to the Marwarree Bazaar and find out. The Honorable the Governor in Council is compelled to express his opinion that this language under any circumstances was most unbecoming. It might be palliated in some measure by extreme provocation on the part of the Advocate, but the Honorable the Governor in Council is bound to say, that he cannot discover that Mr. Crawford in any way provoked the remarks which he justly deemed offensive, or that he said or did anything which was not suggested by a just regard for the interests of his clients.

It is painful to the Honorable the Governor in Council to record an opinion which may give distress to a zealous and high-minded servant of the public. His Excellency in Council recognises in Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee many valuable qualifications for the judicial office,—incorruptible integrity, fearless independence, energetic zeal to ascertain the truth, an honest scorn of all chicanery, and very considerable acumen in estimating the value of evidence. On the other hand the Honorable the Governor in Council cannot resist the general impression that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee is not always sufficiently regardful of the feelings of the gentlemen who practise before him. Advocates and Solicitors are, as educated gentlemen, so habitually conscious of the respect due to the judicial office that it may, as a rule, be concluded that when any altercation arises, it will be the Judge who is in the wrong. The fact that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee is not of English birth, is one which would only induce a gentleman of Mr. Crawford's character and professional position to be the more cautious that there should be no diminution of the respectful conduct to which a Judge is entitled. The Honorable the Governor in Council would, therefore, earnestly impress upon Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee the duty of not detracting from his usefulness as a public servant by an indulgence in petulant and irritating remarks. He should consider that he will be regarded by the general public as a representative man, and that he may possibly, in some degree, injure the best interests of the inhabitants of India if he gives occasion for an opinion that a Parsee gentleman cannot preside over a Court of Justice without entering into unbecoming conflicts with the Counsel before him.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee has complained of being misrepresented by the Press. On this point the Honorable the Governor in Council would only remark, first, that no man must expect to be represented by others, as he would be delineated by himself; and, secondly, that it is not in the power of any Editor, however able, to write down a public man who is true to himself. Whatsoever may be the immediate acrimony of party discussion, the merit of a man who honestly endeavours to perform duties which are not above his capacity, will, sooner or later, be generally recognised; and Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee may be assured that no newspaper strictures will ever lower him in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, unless those strictures are founded on a solid basis of fact.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed). H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 11th October 1864.

THE ELEPHANT EXECUTIONS.

YESTERDAY forenoon, at 11-25 precisely, the extreme sentence of the law was carried into execution on the three Chinese convicts, named Wong Alloo, Fong Assoon and Chin Affoo, who were sentenced to death for the murder of one of their countrymen on the Island of Elephanta, as reported in our law columns some short time since. The condemned prisoners were brought to the Boree Bunder railway station by train, accompanied by an armed escort of 100 men of the Tanna Hill Rangers, with Major Henderson, the Superintendent of the Tanna Police, Mr. Gordon, the Collector of Tanna, and Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, the Nazir. The party arrived at the Boree Bunder terminus at 20 minutes past 7, and the prisoners were marched down to the Bunder, where every arrangement had been made to keep the passage clear for them and their escort, who, without loss of time, embarked in several boats provided for that purpose and were conveyed on board of one of Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s steamers, the *Pehlwan*, Captain Salisbury, which immediately afterwards steamed away for the island of Elephanta, accompanied by another steamer, the *Sirdar*, Captain Rogers. Throughout the march to the Boats and the passage across the bay, Chin Affoo and Fong Assoon appeared to be suffering great mental distress, whilst their unshaven heads and [illegible] dirty unwashed faces, with manacled hands and [illegible] gave them a truly horrible appearance; the third prisoner, Wong Alloo, alone preserving any degree of composure and resignation to his fate. Although the three men were fast approaching their doom, they manifested a great desire for smoking, in which Major Henderson permitted them to indulge by allowing each a native cigarette whilst on board the steamer. At 9-30 the *Pehlwan* anchored off the eastern side of the island, and landed her living freight. A party of the Hill Rangers under Mr. Gordon proceeded up the hill by one road, another party under Mr. Jamsetjee Ruttonjee went up by another, but both met at the southern end of the barracks occupied by the Chinese, while Major Henderson with the prisoners and the rest of the escort remained on the beach until all the arrangements were completed on the brow of the hill, where the executions took place. This is an elevated spot just overlooking the Chinese barracks, and had been levelled on the top, and a rough pathway cut for the occasion. On the levelled spot a rude and temporary gallows had been erected on the previous night, which, after a few slight additional fastenings, was pronounced fit for its intended purpose, and Major Henderson was informed that all was ready. The prisoners with their escort were then seen slowly winding round the hill, the prisoners evidently very much bowed down in spirits. After they had ascended about three-fourths of the way, they met Mr. Gordon and his party, when they halted, while Mr. Gordon read to the prisoners the warrant which authorized their execution. The prisoners seemed so deeply affected at this that they absolutely rolled on the ground, and howled most piteously. All this was within view of the gallows and the Chinese barracks, and the Chinese, who had voluntarily confined themselves within their barracks all the morning, were now seen gathering outside by sixes and sevens at the southern end, and peeping round the corners of the buildings. After the warrant had been read, a party of the escort marched to within about one hundred paces of the southern end of the barracks, when they wheeled round with their backs to the buildings and their faces toward the gallows, erected a little higher up the hill and inclining towards their right. Another party, their firearms loaded with ball ammunition, ascended the hill and took up their position a few feet north of the gallows. The prisoners with their escort were then marched up to the gallows, two buglers playing the dead march. When the entire party were on the top of the hill the Chinese collected in great numbers at the south end of their barracks, evidently under great excitement, for after talking very loudly amongst themselves they bawled out "Tallo," "Tallo," kill, kill; and there is no doubt that had there been at that moment a daring leader amongst them they would have attempted a rescue; as it was, the one part of the escort had only to wheel round and face them when they all hurriedly retired into their barracks, from whence they were observed peeping from every available door and window, but, however, they made no further demonstrations of an attack. Under the judicious arrangements which Major Henderson and Mr. Gordon had previously adopted, the prisoners were, without difficulty, made to ascend the scaffold, which they did weeping and howling most piteously. After the nooses had been fastened round their necks, the prisoners one after the other bawled out something to their countrymen below and were responded to in an equally loud tone; but all being completed, the signal was given, the bolts were withdrawn, and at 11-25 the unfortunate wretches were launched into eternity. Wong Alloo and Fong Assoon were scarcely seen to struggle in the least, but the distortions and convulsive movements of Chin Affo lasted about three minutes. This man confessed to Mr. Gordon and others that he alone killed Appoo, and that all the others were innocent of the crime; while the other two died protesting their innocence.

After they had been suspended half an hour, the Chinese below were summoned to take the bodies down, which order they obeyed with the utmost cheerfulness. Chin Affoo during his lifetime possessed the most unbounded influence over his countrymen, and now at his death they observed towards his body the utmost respect, tending him first, and completing all their arrangements regarding his corpse before they would even touch the bodies of the other two. By degrees the foot of the gallows was crowded with the Chinese; the three bodies were apparelled in suits of new clothes, gold and silver tissue paper cut into various shapes was plentifully strewn over them; and letters, and some food, together with a few joss sticks, were placed beside them in their coffins, and a large quantity of Chinese crackers were tied to their feet, which were let off before the coffins were borne to the Chinese burial ground. Thus terminated the Elephanta tragedy.

Mr. Maxwell, of the firm of Messrs. Nicol & Co., the agents of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, went over in the steamer with the prisoners, and succeeded in taking three or four excellent photographs of the scene, both before and after the execution.

Too much praise cannot be given to Major Henderson and Mr. Gordon for the very judicious manner in which everything was arranged and carried into effect, under circumstances that might have tended by the least mishap to have marred the effect which it is thought the execution will produce. The arrangements of Captain McCann, the asst. superintendent of Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s flotilla, and Mr. Smith, the asst. superintending engineer of the Company, for the embarkation and landing, were excellent. The party returned to Bombay at 4 P. M., not the slightest mishap having occurred during the day.—*Times of India, October 11.*

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—11*th October.*

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ASSAULTING A CHIEF OFFICER.—A seaman belonging to the ship *Dhawar*, named Henry Hicks, was sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for committing an assault on the chief mate of that vessel.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

LOAFERS.—One of the "loafers" who has been for some time on the town, of the name of William Coleman, and another named John Foley, were placed at the bar, charged with stealing a time-piece valued at Rs. 22, from the dwelling of a Custom House Preventive officer named James Baxter, on Sunday morning last, under the following circumstances:—it appeared that the prosecutor on the morning in question, before going on duty, locked up his rooms on the Esplanade Cross Road, at which time he had safe in his possession the time-piece in Court. On the following morning, on going home from his duty, he found that some one had been in his rooms, and that his drawers were open and about half the contents of them had been abstracted, as well as the time-piece. He suspected the prisoner Coleman, and accordingly gave information to Mr Constable Wood, who very shortly afterwards managed to capture both the prisoners who had been to a Portuguese watchmaker on the previous day and sold him the time-piece for Rs. 6, for which Coleman gave him a receipt. His Worship convicted both the prisoners and sent them to the House of Correction, with hard labour, for three months each.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—11*th October.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

GAMBLING.—Mahomed Sulliman and four others were placed at the bar, the former for keeping a common gaming-house at the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and the rest with having been found gaming therein with dice and money.

From the evidence of a policeman named Syed Hossein Fuckeer Ally, it appeared that on the morning of Saturday last, at 2 A. M., he went to a stable with other police officers to execute the Warrant before the Court. He saw all the prisoners sitting on the floor in a circle with a light in the centre, gaming with dice and money. He and some other police officers arrested the prisoners. Two dice and one rupee were found upon the floor.

His Wordship convicted the prisoners and find each of them in the sum of five rupees.

ASSAULT.—One Crustna Essoo was placed at the bar, charged with being drunk and assaulting Mr. Frederick Touchert, an Assistant in the Cambridge Hotel. The evidence of the prosecutor was of so satisfactory a nature that His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to pay a fine of ten rupees.

REFUSING FARE.—A Mahomedan buggy-driver named Cassum Abba was placed at the bar, charged with having refused to take a fare from Constable Bailey. On the charge being established against the buggy-walla he was fined in the sum of seven rupees and admonished.

THEFT.—Prag Sewa, a mussal in the employ of Captain Carpendale, was placed at the bar, charged with having stolen four English sovereigns, of the value of forty rupees, the property of Lieutenant M. M. Carpendale. It appears that the prosecutor at present lives in Bombay with his brother, Captain Carpendale. On Saturday last he packed up a plate chest belonging to Lieut. Carpendale. There was a bag in it containing twenty-one sovereigns, and when he was packing the chest the prisoner was there and handed him the bag to replace it in the chest. On the preceding day Lieutenant Carpendale had placed these sovereigns in the bag. About half-past 5 P. M., when Lieutenant Carpendale was at dinner, his brother's butler named, Mullick Bunnoo, brought to him a piece of paper containing three sovereigns. In consequence of what the butler told him, he (the prosecutor) went to the box, and found four sovereigns missing from the bag. The prisoner was then given into custody.

From the evidence of Mullick Bunnoo, it appeared that on Saturday last, at 5 P.M., he and the prisoner were sitting in the servants' room. He had a dispute with the prisoner and pushed him when his turban fell off, when a small paper parcel fell from his turban which witness picked up, and on opening it, found that it contained three sovereigns.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence charged, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months, with hard labour, in the Common Jail.

THEFT OF A DOG-CART.—Fakeer Babajee and Sewram Junardhun were placed at the bar, charged with the theft of a dog-cart, of the value of nine hundred rupees, the property of Mr. C. E Binns.

Mr. Crawford for the prosecution.

Mr. Hayllar for the first prisoner.

Alfred Heap, examined by Mr. Crawford, stated:—I am Station Master of the Byculla Railway Station. I produce a memorandum book, kept by the number taker, in which he takes the receipts of the clerks for the waggons and their contents. I know the prisoner Fakeer Babajee; he is the baggage clerk. It appears from his signature in this book that he received, on the 28th of September last, five waggons from Poona containing carriages. Subsequent to this, enquiries were made of me at the Byculla Station by Mr. Hart, the District Superintendent, with reference to a missing dog-cart from Poona. The dog-cart was not found at the station. On Friday last, the 7th October, in consequence of information I received, I went to the carriage painting shop of Mr. Peters in the Girgaum Road. I saw a dog-cart there: it had been repainted. On the same day, immediately afterwards, I went to the same painting shop with Mr. Binns's horsekeeper, who identified the dog-cart. One of Mr. Peters' men rubbed off some of the new paint, and I saw that it had before been of a very dark blue colour, with three white stripes round the wheel. In consequence of what I heard, I gave the prisoner No 1 into custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hayllar.—The prisoner Fakeera was a baggage clerk. His duty was to take charge of horses and carriages when they arrived, and see them delivered. When the prisoner is absent, one of the Parsee clerks takes charge of his duties. Carriages are kept in the compound, which is kept locked. I do not know the prisoner Sewram. No one could get anything out of this locked-up compound without the orders of the prisoner Fakeera or one of his assistants. It would not be an easy matter to get anything out of this compound unnoticed. Sepoys are there night and day.

Francis Peform[illegible] servant [illegible] Peters, the carriage [illegible] collected a dog-cart being brought to his master's yard by the two prisoners. The dog-cart had been repainted. It did not require painting as it had recently been brought from Europe. Prisoners arranged to pay twenty-five rupees for the painting.

Another man in the employ of Mr. Peters, named Caetano Pinto, was examined, and he materially corroborated the statement of the last witness.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until to-morrow, Thursday, the 13th instant, and the prisoners were released on bail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ELEPHANTA EXECUTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The public have been much gratified by the intelligence in the *Times* of to-day, that the enterprizing firm of W. Nicol and Co depated their *artist*, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell to Elephanta to "take off" the hanging of the three Chinamen Mr. Maxwell was told to "do the thing well" and to "spare no expense"; and we are assured the success of the "take off" baffles description. Every kick and struggle is clearly brought out in the negative, the facial contortions in Maxwell's picture are indescribable, and the froth at the mouth resembles soap-bubbles to a T. Copies are being disposed of at Rs. 50 each, and readily taken. I congratulate Mr. Maxwell in having made a happy use of his time as well as a display of his

11th October. TASTE

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I was not a little surprised to peruse a letter headed "Who pray is Alexander Cousens?" in your correspondence columns of the 10th instant, which implicates me in a brawl very appropriately termed by the writer "a bacchanalian scene." Mr. Cousens not only appears to know more of this affair than the Police, who were up to their task of bringing delinquents to due punishment, but has the audacity to make free use of names of innocent parties. If Mr. Cavens, as he is called, exulted in appearing in the dock under the soubriquet "Mr. Alexander Cousens" to screen himself from public obloquy, it does not follow that Mr. Cousens should couple the names of unconcerned individuals with the real delinquents to justify himself.

I emphatically deny having had any hand in this matter, as I was away from the locality in question from 8 o'clock that morning to 5 o'clock the following morning, having been favoured with an invitation to a friend's wedding at Mazagon, as will be borne out by no less than eight dozen persons.

As the malicious insinuations of your correspondent have already injured my reputation in the estimation of my departmental superiors, as well as in a large circle of friends, and as it is likely that the result will still be of far more serious consequences to myself, I hereby demand an unqualified apology from Mr. Cousens through the medium of a public journal.

If Mr. Cousens, in alluding to one Mr. Taylor, means the gentleman who resides with me as also having had a hand in this row, he is very much mistaken. I cannot conceive how Mr. Cousens, living at so great a distance, is possessed of more (mis) information respecting this brawl than the Peace Officers themselves. An apology is unquestionably due to Mr. Taylor also, which Mr. Cousens, if he has any pretentions to respectability, will not hesitate for a moment to give.—Yours obediently.

HENRY RICHARD SPENCER,
11th October. Preventive Service.

WHAT DO WE PAY MUNICIPAL TAXES FOR?

I.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is now 4 P. M and the dust is coming along in such blinding clouds as I never remember to have witnessed before in Bombay, although we have had some *rather* dusty days lately. The nuisance is so great that I am prompted to ask you if you can inform me how it is that the groves of Girgaum, the Duncan Road, and most of the cross roads in the neighbourhood of the Grant Road are copiously watered, whilst the wide roads leading from Church Gate towards the sea and the Bible Society's Depot never appear to receive any attention whatever from the Municipal water carts. There surely must be some other reason or motive further than the mere gallantry of the Commissioners for giving the above neighbourhoods the preference. Are they rated higher; is the property more valuable; are they under better inspection: or what in the name of all that is pure and cleanly can be the reason that the unfortunate inhabitants of Rampart Row are tormented in this manner? The Commissioners with an eye to their own comfort I suppose have removed their office: had they been in Hornby Row this afternoon, as I most sincerely wish they had, the conventional peck of dirt and perhaps a trifle more would have been down their throats in half an hour, and had it not choked them we might have hoped that being thus annoyed themselves they would have been induced to have some regard for the comfort of others.

HABITANS IN SICCO.
Bombay, 10th October.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In removing to more sheltered offices behind the Money School, the Municipal Commissioners appear to be imitating in their humble way the policy of Mr. Podsnap, who always dismissed a disagreeable subject by saying that he "could not recognize it" or, if such and such a state of matters existed, it was "not for him to interfere and fly in the face of Providence." The Commissioners certainly seem to regard it as no part of their duty to remedy public nuisances. Dried mud may blow in clouds and half bury us in our very offices, but the Municipal officials only remove to windwards and paint their water-carts to prevent their vehicles being entirely invisible. Is there, Sir, any other city where public servants require such constant goading to their work? I, as a taxpayer, protest against that neglect of the public comfort which allows us to be half choked with the dust from unwatered roads. Bombay is surely rich enough to water its own streets; that it does not, must be the result of miserable mismanagement or of mistaken and niggardly economy.

Bombay, 10th October. BUFFINS.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

I.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I yesterday took a first-class return ticket from Boree Bunder to Mahim, and on arrival at the latter place gave it to the ticket-taker who returned to me what I supposed to be the half of my ticket. On my return in the evening I gave my ticket to the guard at Byculla, who, on looking at, said, "this is not a proper ticket." I accordingly looked at it myself, and to my surprise saw it was the half of a return ticket to Byculla and back: the guard said he could not receive it and called his superior, who, however, on my stating the particulars, allowed me to continue my journey. This is but one out of a host of instances that have come to my knowledge of the inattention and carelessness (or dishonesty) of the native subordinates in the G. I. P. Railway, who barely receive a salary sufficient to obtain the necessaries of life, and who, consequently, with some few exceptions, resort to chicanery and dishonesty as a means of eking out their existence, at the expense of the customers of the Railway.

Mr. Taylor, in his Special Report on the G. I. P. R., in speaking of the rates of pay says:—"A false economy in this respect engenders ill-feeling and discontent among the officers and servants, and a carelessness and inattention to duty, which has already led to such lamentable results in the Traffic Department." I quite coincide with Mr. Taylor, and doubt not that, if the Company does not speedily look into and remedy this matter, it will be placed in the unpleasant position the Post Office and Custom House enjoyed during the late strikes. Several of its best servants (both European and native) have left the Company, and are still leaving it, in consequence of the low pay they receive.

I have heard a rumour that the Company is about to grant half-pay pensions to the guards after a certain period of service. It is time something were done to remedy the position of this hard-working and badly-paid body of men; and I trust the report is true, as it is a step in the right direction, and one which should have been taken long ago. OBSERVER.

Bombay, 11th October.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I shall feel greatly obliged by your inserting the following account of the troubles of those Europeans who travel 2nd class by the G. I. P. Railway.

On the arrival of the 3 P. M. Poona train at Tanna on Monday evening there were some fifty Parsees waiting; the train being already full, great difficulty was experienced in finding seats for them. The carriage I occupied had already its full complement, *i. e.* 10 passengers, when to our disgust the door was opened and a stream of Parsees rushed in, some seating themselves on the partition, others standing, and so on, and on looking round there appeared to be no less than eight above the usual number. The heat and stench at this time became fearful; fortunately for me I had a corner seat and was thus enabled to keep my head out of the window, where I kept it during the whole time To add to the trial the Parsees commenced a series of obscene Gujrathi songs, cheering, &c., the lamp went out, the din increased, the train stopped for about twenty minutes midway between Tanna and Coorla, and I can assure you, Mr. Editor, it was the nearest approach to Pandemonium that I ever experienced. The guard who admitted these people was not to blame, the fact being that the station master at Tanna is a Parsee, who of course did all in his power to prevent his confreres from being left behind; and I think that he should be called on to afford some explanation of his conduct on this occasion.

I forgot to mention that the Parsee who stood opposite to me, and *was sitting on the window*, had in his hand a large fowl, the tail of which was in very unpleasant proximity to my nose. If, Sir, you could offer any suggestion whereby myself and fellow victims could obtain redress it would be a favour. All I have said can be authenticated by two others who were in the same carriage. Apologising for thus intruding so much on your space, VERI.

P. S.—I may mention that both Hindoos and Mussulmans were in the carriage, and they behaved themselves in a decorous manner, their conduct contrasting most favourably with that of the half-drunken Parsees.

III.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is a matter of great reproach to the Traffic Department of the G. I. P. R. that so little provision is made for occasions out of the ordinary run, and that passengers should be crowded into carriages till the numbers double what they are made and intended to carry. The commonest attention to his business would have shown to the Traffic Manager that the usual half-holiday of Saturday with [illegible] Dussera on Monday and Sunday intervening wo[illegible] take hundreds of passengers, European a[illegible] the G. I. P. lines and back on those day[illegible] were taken for [illegible] accommodation. On [illegible] Bombay was all took the holiday by the fore[illegible] went away in different directions for relief from the present climate of Bombay. On Saturday the rush out of Bombay was great and strong. It manifested itself at Boree Bunder for the 2-15 P. M. Poona train, and still more so when the train got to Byculla; the crowded state of the first class carriages to Narel was disgraceful to the Railway people, and was calculated to sicken recreation-seekers of pursuing their object by the G. I. P. Railway. But if the Railway authorities were taken unawares on Saturday (and to say that they were is to say that they are disgracefully unequal to their duties), what can be said for them when, with their Saturday's experience on the down line, they make no provision at all for the return traffic on the up line on Monday? The whole thing is simply disgraceful. The crowd of people from Matheran on the Narel platform on Monday at 7-30 P. M. was bewildering Where were they to go? They were all first class passengers, but, dreading the close packing that seemed inevitable unless the Railway incompetents had profited by Saturday's experience, many expressed their willingness to go in second-class carriages, or even third-class, if they could only get reasonable room; but second and third were pretty full when the train came up, except one third-class women's carriage which had very few passengers in it. That, however, was of no use to first class male passengers, and the result was a crowding of the first class carriages, which in the case of natives in a third class would be inveighed against. Then, again, besides the suffering of the Matheran passengers, look at the disappointment occasioned to passengers waiting at the several stations to be brought on to Bombay! At Tannah, in particular, there is always a crowd of people on holiday occasions; some had to be left behind, and the same at Coorla; six first class carriages would not have been too many, whereas there were only two. On leaving Narel one light in a saloon carriage went out, and at Budlapoor a man of the station in taking the lamp out to trim broke the glass globe and put the lamp into its hole again without any globe to protect the passengers from the oil. This was protested against, and on the lamp being lifted again, walking sticks were thrust into the hole to prevent the lamp from being replaced. This proceeding seemed to lead to the belief on the part of the guard that the sticks had broken the globe, which, however, was not the case; no one touched the globe but the clumsy fellow on the roof. I mention this in case the man should try to throw the blame of the broken lamp on the passengers.

The bad arrangements for the departure of down ballast trains or the disregard of the arrangements forms another black spot on the conduct of the Traffic Department. A medical man for instance is on the Byculla platform waiting for the morning down Mahim train to enable him to visit a patient. Just as the Mahim train comes in sight down comes a lumbering ballast train, and the Mahim train cannot come on till all is reported clear. The Doctor, who had just time if the train were up to the mark, waits twenty minutes or half an hour and then finds that it will be impossible for him to pay his visit and return by train, so he has either to give up the idea of visiting his patient or to hurry away to order his own gharry to be sent to Mahim to bring him back. He comes back to the station to, at all events, go down by train in preference to the dusty road, and perhaps finds that during his absence the train has come up and started. He hastens to his house to go in his own gharry, and finds that that has started to fetch him back. He gives the visit up and loses the use of his gharry for half the day and the use of the horse for the whole day. The slightest irregularity in a train is so detrimental to a great variety of private interests that more care to punctuality should be given by all concerned.

11th October. B. A.

A "REMARKABLE CASE."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I find from your issue of the 29th ultimo that both myself and my old age have been honoured by an article printed in your Editorial columns, under the attractive heading—"A Remarkable Case." From the remarkable "knowledge of the particulars of the case," it should have been headed "communicated." Had this been done, I may not have perhaps troubled yourself and the public with this present letter, feeling confident that those who may have read it then would have at once come to a correct conclusion as to the source from which it emanated, and the extent of reliance that should be placed upon it. Further, I would not have noticed the article had it been simply a reference to a judicial report, after the final decision in appeal had been passed; but when I find that the motives for my seeking redress are perverted; when I see the object of the writer is to excite public sympathy before the case has been finally decided, by trying to make it appear that I suddenly and without any justifiable cause made up my mind to challenge the right of the orphan child of my old and intimate friend; and when there is a mock attempt at magnanimity to extenuate my conduct, by making it appear that I have no real cause of action: that I have not been *reluctantly driven* by an unparalleled and systematic course of annoyance and insolence to take the steps I have;—but that I am simply an instrument in the hands of others. I think it is quite time enough for me to explain to my friends generally and the world at large, what the reasons for my having entered upon this "remarkable case" are; and I think that, in justice to myself, I am bound to prevent, as far as possible, the public from prejudging the case before a final decision has been passed in the matter.

The reasons for my having entered upon this "remarkable case" are briefly these:—

The Moondwa Estate was *not*, as the writer of the article states, conferred on the late Mr. Sundt and

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myself, by the late Sir John Malcolm when Governor of Bombay, as a reward for long and meritorious services under the Madras and Bombay Governments;—it was jointly purchased by us for a full and fair valuation through the Principal Collector, Mr. Gibbern, of Poona, from the Government; and we continued in joint possession and management of it up to Mr. Sundt's death.

After the death of Mr. Sundt and that of his wife, as Mr. Lester during the lifetime of Mrs. Sundt had the management of Mr. Sundt's property, taking it for granted that he was the lawfully constituted executor to the estate of Mr. Sundt (including his share of the Moondwa Garden) I at first allowed him a voice in the management of the Moondwa Estate, and as he showed an anxiety to take a part in its management, I, owing to the infirmities of age, allowed him to do so. But for the last year or two I found an inclination on Mr. Lester's part to usurp the entire control of the Moondwa Estate, and finding that he had actually removed some of the old servants and tenants of the Estate, and that the property was, owing it seemed to me through wilful mismanagement or gross negligence, being seriously injured, I, after several unsuccessful remonstrances with him (but not until Mr. Lester, the Trustee and Executor of the late Mr. Sundt, had very obligingly and innocently offered to lease my share of the Moondwa Estate for Rs. 200 a year!) formally protested against his continuing to take a part in the management of the Garden; and I added, that, * * * * as senior partner, I would from January 1864 undertake its sole management.

Mr. Lester at first became restive under my remonstrances, and from a tone of flippancy adopted one of marked and emphatic insolence. His last letter will show the climax at which he arrived, and what encouragement I received from the husband of one, who, I am now told, in a mock tone of indignation, I was morally bound to protect from the oppressor, &c.

The following is a copy of Mr. Lester's last letter to me:—

"Mr. Lester received a communication from Mr. Webbe on the 11th instant, which displays an amount of ignorance and impudence combined. Mr. L. was certainly unprepared for, and Mr. W. has the further assurance to tell Mr. L. that his note needs no reply.

"But Mr. L. holds a very different opinion, and writes to acquaint Mr. W. that before penning the impertinence in question, he ought to establish the lawful right as superior which he arrogates to himself by law.

"Until Mr. W. does so, Mr. L. will dispute and disallow his authority to assume the sole management of the garden at Moondwa and all the lands appertaining to it.

"Mr. L. occupies the house in the garden at present, and will continue in it, and even return to it, whenever it suits his convenience or pleasure, without asking Mr. Webbe's consent or any other [illegible].

"Mr. L. would caution Mr. W. against again offering Mr. L. any gratuitous affront; for he has fully determined on resenting it in a manner likely to be as distasteful to Mr. Webbe as it certainly will be disagreeable and painful to Mr Lester."—[A brave and valiant man! This to an "octogenarian;" verily, thou art more valiant than Falstaff himself!']

"Mr. L. having *latterly* sufficient reason to question Mr. W.'s book-keeping capabilities considers the balance of the garden accounts shown him in 1856 as totally incorrect, and requests that Mr. W. will produce the original accounts to satisfy Mr. Lester on all points.

"Moondwa Bungalow, 13th January 1864."

The above letter will show, that I did not without sufficient reason "suddenly make up my mind to challenge the rights of the orphan child of my old and intimate friend," but that I was driven to it by her own husband, in justice to myself, and to avoid a world of trouble and annoyance.

I will quote one more letter as a striking contrast to the above; it is from Mr. Lester's Co-Trustee, and in reply to a letter I sent him, forwarding, with other papers, the above letter from Mr. Lester:—

"My dear Mr. Webbe,—I am sorry to learn from the papers you sent me that Lester and you are not pulling friendly together, I gave no advice, counsel, or any thing else, directly or indirectly, in matters connected with the Moondwa Garden; and I hope you will not think I am in league with Lester to vex you.—Yours very truly,

22nd July 1861. R. Cloueston.

I will conclude these remarks by simply observing, that it was only left to Mr. Lester (the son-in-law of the "good old man" Mr. Sundt, to try voluntarily and unnecessarily to stamp him as illegitimately born, and to swear that within the *precincts* of his own house he would adopt himself more to native habits: he would chew pan-sooparee, &c., seated on the ground.

These are the bright flowers he has strewn, as a tribute of respect, around the grave of his departed father-in-law. I earnestly hope that when Mr. Lester will have passed away, no one will, with similar feelings [but a greater amount of truth], repay the deep debt of honour Mr. Lester has paid to the memory of my old friend.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

W. WEBBE.

Poona, 1st October.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

Sir,—A few days ago, there appeared in your paper a short article on some proposal, made in London, to establish a kind of company for the furthering of sport in India. It is not to be wondered at that people in England should have exaggerated notions of the sport to be met with out here, when the tenour even of your remarks was such as to make your readers suppose it to be much more abundant than it really is. I have the happiness to be in the most famous district for large game shooting in all Bengal, and can assure you, that the wild animals are diminishing with the most disheartening rapidity.

Places, out of which, ten years ago, a few hours beating would have driven a couple of tigers and a couple of deer, [illegible] will now scarcely show a pair of antlers even w[illegible] trampled over for a whole day by eight or ten elephants. It is believed that a few [illegible] the shady [illegible] of the district, but [illegible] are the last of the Mohicans. Even pigs, who of all wild animals are the least impatient of civilization, and who are the latest to fly from all-destroying man, are becoming very scarce [illegible], and how can it be otherwise? To say nothing of the great influx of Europeans since the mutiny, all of whom are more or less bitten with the cacoethes [illegible], there are now numbers of natives who have begun to develop a taste for *shikar*. At least two wealthy Zemindars in this district are inveterately fond of displaying themselves in the *howdah*, and once a week, if not oftener, go crashing through the best jungles, leaving such unfortunate animals as may be unwilling to quit their old haunts no chance of repose. It is true that they frighten more beasts than they hurt, but the result is the same, that the persecuted creatures leave the neighbourhood. Then as to the danger to human life from wild beasts. People unacquainted with the habits of the Felinæ, have a firm idea that all tigers are accustomed to attack men, but those better informed know this to be a great mistake. It is a rare and out of the way occurrence for a tiger, who is not a man-eater, to molest a man who has given him no provocation. A man-eating tiger is indeed a most treacherous and destructive foe to the human race, but a man-eater does not lick his paws over the third luckless traveller's body before his fame goes abroad, his haunts are watched, his life made a burden to him, and finally taken away from him.

It is my firm belief, that, before another half century has elapsed, the Royal Bengal Tiger will be a thing of the past, and a few straggling leopards will be the most formidable tenants of the jungles; and before a hundred years are gone, no more dreaded beast than the sweet-voiced jackal will roam the paddy fields of Bengal, rendering melodious the *kathals* of the Lower Provinces.

The gradual extinction of the wild beasts of the forest is, I suppose, unavoidable, and one of the innumerable penalties of the advance of civilization. But please, do not be so wantonly cruel as to go out of your way to invite those confounded lucky beggars of Englishmen in England to come out here and spoil our sport. Never fear but they will come fast enough without your invitation. Since the day that David took Bathsheba, and Nathan put him to shame with the parable of the rich man who took the poor man's one little ewe lamb, those who have abundance of all have never been slow to covet the sole possession and solace of their less lucky neighbours.

Why can't the Englishman at home be content with his fox-hounds, his grouse, his pheasant covers, his yacht, and a dozen other felicities forbidden to us poor exiles?

No, he must come and rob the poor miserable, bilious, hard-worked, well-abused denizen of the Mofussil of the one thing that makes him forget for a short time the twinges of his liver, the wearisome routine of his work, and the dismal recollection of the jolly days he spent at home. He must come and deprive the poor Anglo-Indian of the one excitement and exercise that puts a little sunburn on his face, a little vigour into his muscles, and a little fire into his views; all this the tourist Englishman from England will and must do, we know, but don't invite him politely to do it.

URIAH THE HITTITE.

Mahish, 25th September.

POONA.

We understand that Her Majesty's 17th Lancers will pass through Poona in January and February next, en route to the Presidency to embark for England.—*Poona Observer, Oct.* 11.

A Detachment consisting of nearly a hundred of the 5th Inniskilling Dragoons, who have returned from England from Colonel Crawley's court-martial, will proceed from Kirkee to rejoin the Regiment at Mhow in the early part of the ensuing month. Public cattle and camp equipage have already left this for Mulkapore.—*Id.*

Captain J. G. Melliss, Executive Engineer Poona and Kirkee, has arrived here from Mhow and assumed charge of his office.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

Her Majesty's 17th Lancers.—This Regiment, which is under orders to return to England, will leave Secunderabad early in January, en route to Bombay, from which port it will finally embark in the first week of February.—*Times, Oct.* 5.

OUDH.

We have been informed that Mr. Von Walstab has taken up the editorial duties of the *Mofussilite.*—*Oudh Gazette, September* 5.

BHOOTAN.

(*From the Englishman.*)

At the present crisis a few remarks on the weapons and mode of fighting practised by the Bhootanese, as observed during the last Sikkim expedition, may perhaps not be out of place. Every man in the country is armed with a long straight knife, about 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches in length, and called *ban* in the Lepcha language; *ahaba* or *choongri* in that of the Mechis who inhabit the Terai portion of Bhootan. These knives are used for all purposes, both for cutting wood, clearing jungle, and every other use to which such a weapon can be put. They are heavy, and with one stroke a Bhootea will cut down a thick branch from a tree. They are worn suspended to the side in a wooden sheath. Nearly all of these people, the lower orders especially, have bows and arrows, with which, however, they do not make very good practice, but the arrows for warfare are almost invariably poisoned with some vegetable poison in which they put great reliance. We have, however, seen men wounded by them, who, being attended at once, by having the wound quickly washed, experienced no inconvenience from the poison. Still it is probable that if it had time to circulate with the blood in the system, it would prove fatal. A few of the Bhootanese are armed with matchlocks procured from the Thibetans; these, however, are unwieldy weapons, as they have a prong-like rest attached, which folds under the barrel and on which the piece is steadied when fired. Their powder, too, is none of the best. The bullets are generally hammered bits of lead or iron, rarely cast. The method they have of making stockades is a good one. Two rows of bamboos, about a yard apart, are firmly planted in the ground, and the interior filled up with earth or stones, small loop-holes being left about the level of the ground, or a few inches higher. The earth to fill up the space between the bamboos is taken from a ditch which is dug inside, and when completed, there is often a ditch also on the outside. Men in the inside ditch can, therefore, fire without exposing more than just their heads. The ground outside the stockade is planted with small bits of bamboo, sharpened and hardened in the fire, pointing outwards, which would run into the feet of Native troops attempting an escalade. The stockades are generally not more than fifteen to twenty feet in height, and the three feet of earth and bamboos is generally sufficient to stop a musket ball. But in places where artillery would be expected to act, these ramparts would probably be found much broader. They trust more to the nature of the country than to their weapons; wherever practicable, they form a sort of booby trap, which is generally very effective. In places where the path scarps the side of a steep hill, they collect on the top of it huge rocks and stones, which are placed on bamboos hung just over the edge so that on any troops passing along the path below, the rope is severed and the warning to "stand from under" is more easily given than obeyed. Such a descent of rocks is quite enough to throw the best troops into confusion, and when backed up by a fire of musketry is rather an uncomfortable ordeal to undergo, for either retreat or advance becomes impossible, and the only alternative seems to be to wait until a rock rolls one down the *khud*. They are very fond too of throwing temporary barricades across the paths, they cannot be called roads, and covering them with green jungle, so that when a column of troops approaches, perhaps two or three abreast, they receive a volley, and on looking for the perpertrators, who immediately dive into the jungle, cannot of course see them in the dense vegetation. Poisoning the springs of water, too, is not an uncommon occurrence, and when troops, after a long day's march, arrive at a spring—the only one for miles—it is, to say the least of it, not pleasant to be deprived of the means of either cooking or quenching one's thirst.

The following quotation from a paper by Dr. Campbell, the late Superintendent of Darjeeling, published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society for 1855, will give a good idea of the amount of assistance the Bhootanese could get from Thibet, even if afforded.

NOTES ON EASTERN THIBET—ARMY.

"They have no artillery in Thibet; the cavalry, so called, is mounted on ponies; the principal troops are Infantry, and great pains are taken to make them good marksmen. Prizes and promotion are the invariable rewards of good marksmen. The Chinese or Tartar troops are kept quite distinct from the Thibetan ones, which are only a militia called out when required, and not regularly paid. The imperial troops quartered in Thibet do not exceed 4,000 men, and the Thibetan force is not so strong. There are 2,000 imperials at Lhassa, 1,000 at Digarchi, 500 at Giantchi, and detachments at Phari and Tingri. The last named post is on the high road from Katmandhu to Lhassa; and is situated on a plateau called the 'Tingri maidan' by the Nepalese. The imperial troops are armed with long matchlocks to which a rest is attached. The Thibetans have very few firearms, being provided with bows and arrows, and short swords. The powder is of a very inferior description, and it does not appear that the troops are ever practised in military manœuvres."

A Chinese soldier is very highly paid in Thibet, getting as much as Rs. 12 to 16 per mensem. The Thibetan soldier has no regular money pay. He is allowed the Government share of revenue on a portion of land, his own farm or another, and this does not exceed 40 or 50 Company's rupees per annum.

A little saltpetre for the manufacture of gun powder is procured in the country, but the regular supply goes from India. When attacking, the Bhooteas raise a terrific war shout, which is intended to strike a panic, and is more [illegible] the unearthly yells of wild [illegible] of human beings. They are easily able, owing, to their familiarity with the country, to hide in, and creep through, the densest jungle, such as would be considered impervious by Europeans, but in this they are quite equalled by the Goorkhas, who hate them with a right good will, owing to some old feud. Where the ground is at all open, and an attacking party cannot approach under cover, they sometimes protect themselves with roughly hewn planks some 6 feet in length by 4 in breadth and 5 or 6 inches thick. By carrying these in front of them they gradually advance, firing as they go. The most common defensive weapon, however, is a round shield made of rhinoceros hide and musket proof, and the leaders are often seen with iron or brass helmets, surmounted with the rough hairy skin from the neck of the antelope, which is supposed to increase the ferocity of their looks.

Few words of warning are required from us to guard against the cunning of these savages, for the time is past when a "Dugald Cratur" could mislead a column into defiles so dangerous as those of Bhootan, but there are many other forms of guile which these people will readily enough resort to in order to circumvent the enemy. If the force we have seen reported is that which is really to be sent, we cannot sufficiently lament the absence of Europeans in its formation.

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.

Letter of the Commissioner in Sind on the reply of the Managing Committee of the Municipality to his Dhur Yaroo Letter. No. 799 *of* 1864.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Magistrate and President Kurrachee Municipal Commission.

Sir,—In my letter to your address, No. 904 of the 1st instant, I performed the duty required of me by law, of reviewing the accounts of the Kurrachee Municipality for the year 1863-64. I considered that I had occasion to comment unfavorably on some items of the expenditure shewn in these accounts. I thought it necessary to request explanation in regard to some points which were obscure. And, finally, after expressing my dissatisfaction with the past management of Municipal affairs, I made certain proposals which seemed to me likely, if adopted, to secure a more efficient management for the future, and I requested that you would be so good as to call a General Meeting of the Commissioners, and to favor me with their opinion on these proposals.

2. You accordingly convened a General Meeting, and you have to-day forwarded to me a letter from the Secretary of the Municipality which informs me of the result. This letter is as follows:—

No. 1120 of 1864.

To Major W. R. Lambert, *Magistrate of Kurrachee and President Municipality.*

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you, for transmission to the Commissioner in Sind, the following Resolution passed by the Kurrachee Municipal Commissioners at a Special General Meeting convened for the purpose of considering the Commissioner's letter No. 904, dated 1st of September, 1864, addressed to yourself as Municipal President.

"That this Meeting, in regretting the objectionable tone used in the letter of the Commissioner in Sind, No. 904, of date 1st September 1864, from the Camp Dhur Yaroo, are of opinion

"1st, That the insinuations against, and reflections upon, the conduct of the late Managing Committee, and the Executive, are unmerited and uncalled for.

"2nd, That the charges in very many instances appear quite unfounded, and made without due consideration.

"3rd, That it is to be regretted the Commissioner in Sind did not feel it to be his duty to call for some explanation of the subject referred to by him, before bringing forward such serious charges against a body of gentlemen who have gratuitously devoted their time and labour to the interests of the Community."—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

WALTER CARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S. E.,
Secretary and Sanatory Officer, Kurrachee Municipality.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Kurrachee, 26th Sept., 1864.

No. 1599 of 1864.

Forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind.

W. R. LAMBERT, *President Kurrachee Municipality.*

Kurrachee, 26th September, 1864.

3. I must express my surprise and regret that the Municipal Commissioners should have so far forgotten the position which they occupy in regard to the Commissioner in Sind, as to pass such a resolution as that above quoted.

4. I need not remind you, but I must ask you to remind the Commissioners, of the nature and extent of their authority, and of the source from which they derive it. Section 6 of Act XXVI. of 1850 provides that, "wherever this Act sh[all] come into force in any town or suburb, the Governor, or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor, shall appoint the Magistrate and such number of the inhabitants thereof as to him shall appear necessary, to be Commissioners for putting the Act in force, and shall give authority to them to prepare rules for more effectually accomplishing the purposes for which they are appointed. * * * * * * * And the said Governor, or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor, may remove any of the Commissioners and appoint others, and may fill up vacancies occurring among the Commissioners in such manner as may seem to him fit." By sections 13 and 14, the Commissioners are required to submit to the Lieutenant Governor accounts of all works executed by them, and of all sums received and spent by them, and the Lieutenant Governor is authorized at any time to suspend the operation of the Act, and to appoint any person or persons to examine and report upon the behaviour of the Commissioners, or any of them or their Officers, in the execution of this Act.

5. Such is the law under which the Kurrachee Municipality is constituted. The words I have quoted declare as plainly as words can declare, that the Municipal Commissioners have no "status" but that which is conferred upon them by the Commissioner in Sind, and that in every thing which they do they are absolutely subordinate to him. It makes no difference that a former Commissioner in Sind introduced an arrangement by which the wishes of different sections of the community might be ascertained and if possible gratified. The effect of this arrangement is simply that the names of certain persons who enjoy the confidence of certain classes of the rate-payers, are brought before the Commissioner in Sind who, except in cases in which there may be some special reason to the contrary, confirms the election of the rate-payers. But it is not from the election of the rate-payers that the persons thus appointed derive their authority. They derive their authority solely from the Commissioner in Sind; they are responsible to him for all that they do; and they are removable at his will and pleasure. In the strictest sense of the term, they are his official subordinates.

6. This mode of stating the case will, perhaps, be unpalatable to the Municipal Commissioners, but it is necessary that I should speak plainly. I am loath to appear to make an arrogant assertion of my own authority and of the dependence of the Municipal Commissioners; but the course which they have seen fit to adopt obliges me to place our relative positions before them in the clearest possible light.

7. Those positions being as I have stated, I cannot but think that the Municipal Commissioners will, upon reflection, feel that the manner in which they have received my letter was insubordinate and improper. As the authority whose duty it is to supervise all the proceedings of the Municipality, I wrote to the Commissioners pointing out wherein I considered their management to have been unsatisfactory; calling upon them for certain explanations, and requesting to be favoured with their opinion respecting certain proposals which I submitted to them. In reply, I am informed that the Municipal Commissioners have decided that the tone of my letter is objectionable; that it contains insinuations and reflections which are unmerited and uncalled for; that I have made charges which are quite unfounded; and that it is to be regretted that I was not better acquainted with my duty.

8. If the Municipal Commissioners were dissatisfied with my letter, they should have replied to it in a temperate manner pointing out wherein they thought my remarks to be mistaken or unfair. Had they done this, I would gladly have corrected any errors and withdrawn any imputations which might be proved to be undeserved. But I deny the right of the Municipal Commissioners to pass Resolutions condemnatory of my conduct, and to forward them to me as replies to my official letter. Such a proceeding is entirely inconsistent with the maintenance of the relations which should by law subsist between us. There is an end of all authority and all subordination if public servants are to pass votes of censure on the authority to whom they are subordinate.

9. I request that you will call a General Meeting and propose that the Resolution of the Municipal Commissioners censuring the conduct of the Commissioner in Sind be rescinded and annulled. Until this is done, I can hold no further official correspondence with a body of officers who owe me subordination, but set my authority at defiance.

10. In this letter I have adhered carefully to the point at issue, and I trust that, in considering this letter, the Municipal Commissioners will do the same. It may be open to question whether Act XXVI. of 1850 is well suited to a town like Kurrachee; whether the Municipal Commissioners should not be appointed in some other way; whether they should not be vested with more authority and independence. These are fit subjects for discussion hereafter, but they are not the question at issue now. The question is whether the law, being what it is, and the constitution of the Municipality being what it is, the Municipal Commissioners have a right to reply to an official letter from the Commissioner in Sind, by passing a resolution of censure on his conduct.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. MANSFIELD, Commissioner in Sind.

Kurrachee, 29th September, 1864.

—*Sindian.*

M'CLELLAN AS A CANDIDATE.

(*From the Index, the Confederate Organ in London.*)

The events of the American war have never been more exciting than they are at this moment In Virginia, in Georgia, before Mobile, on the banks of the Mississippi, at the mouth of New York harbour, in the border States, throughout the vast theatre of the war, the strife is raging with unabated fury. Yet the spectators as well as the actors are weary of the drama, and long for the fall of the curtain. Indeed, there is a dreary sameness about the main events that is nearly intolerable. The 'Illinois Butcher' makes a new movement and sacrifices five or ten thousand men; the Federal Generals are bolting at the intimation of the northern advance of the Confederates; Federal soldiers are raiding plundering, and committing atrocious cruelties; Sherman is sowing Yankee dead broadcast in Georgia; Charleston is being shelled as it has been for upwards of four hundred days; Farragut is going to play 'The Siege of Charleston' at Mobile. And so the game goes on, with no other result than so many killed and wounded; and with the certainty that, though the war should last for twenty years, the North will not be able to conquer or subjugate the South. For a moment the battle of Petersburg, or a Confederate ram fighting a whole Federal fleet, engrosses attention, but only for a moment, and people turn to the signs of peace, and speculate upon the immediate termination of hostilities.

A fortnight ago we pointed out the indications of a speedy peace, and the latest advices from America, with one exception, tend to confirm our judgment. It is daily more apparent that the arms-bearing population of the North is too exhausted to carry on an aggressive war upon the scale of the last three years, and the call of Mr. Lincoln for more troops is answered by increased briskness in the negro trade, and by the enhanced price of black food for powder. The most sanguine Northerner sees that the prolongation of the war involves national bankruptcy. The exploits of the *Tallahassee* show the Northern merchants that so long as the war goes on their ships can trade only at a risk that involves a positive loss. Peace meetings are held, but Mr. Seward's bells are silent, and so-called treason goes unpunished. The *New York Daily News* is no longer the solitary organ of peace. The *Herald* and the *Tribune* call for an immediate suspension of hostilities. What is then the cloud that somewhat darkens the fair prospect? It is not that the people will not accept peace on the only possible terms, but it is that their party leaders for party purposes are holding up a vision of a peace which will never be realised because based on impossible conditions.

In itself the great M'Clellan gathering in New York was a peace demonstration. The people met to protest against the unconstitutional acts of Mr. Lincoln; but their chief charge against him was not that he had violated the law and trampled on the rights and liberties of American citizens, but they denounced him because, in spite of the enormous sacrifices of man and treasure, he has failed to conquer a peace. If Mr. Lincoln had put an end to the war, he would have been supreme, and so notorious is this that it has been generally admitted that a single great triumph during the present campaign would have secured his re-election. On the other hand, General M'Clellan received the support of the meeting, not on account of anything that he has done to dazzle the populace, but from the repeated assurances of his supporters that if he is chosen President the war will be over. It may be so, but it depends upon what platform he is elected; and if he is to carry out a war policy, so far as peace is concerned it matters not whether Lincoln or whether M'Clellan is chosen for President.

The resolutions adopted at the M'Clellan meeting are as devoid of a policy as a royal speech can be. Mr. Lincoln is denounced with sufficient bitterness, but a doctrine is introduced the most pernicious and fatal that can be offered to a free people. The third resolution declares that success in the election depends upon the popularity of the candidate with the army What is this but a declaration that the civil power exists no longer, and that the future President is to be a military dictator? The chief of a State no matter by what name he is called, will rule by the army if to the army he owes his elevation. Probably, the promoters of the M'Clellan meeting inserted the third resolution without a consideration, but we can hardly frame such an excuse for the tone of the last resolution, in which all men are exhorted to agitate for the nomination of General M'Clellan 'by the approaching Convention or by the people'—which means, if it has any meaning at all, that should the Chicago Convention nominate some other candidate the friends of M'Clellan must still do what they can to secure his election. But these things only show the weakness, the vacillation, and let us add the cowardice, of the 'War' Democracy. They dare not go in forward—they are too timid to come out on a peace platform. It is possible, we might almost say probable, that this want of frankness will ruin the party and give the victory to the Black republicans, who are few in number, but who are strong because they avow a policy and have to contend with a foe whose policy is a mere negation.

The supporters of General M' Clellan are seeking to persuade the people of the North that, if a constitutional President is chosen, the war will end by the restoration of the Union. Now it is incredible that these professions can be sincere. No man of ordinary intellect in America, who is at all acquainted with the political state of the country, can believe in the restoration of the Union. The Black Republicans indulge in no such dream. If it had been possible to restore the Union, we see no reason to doubt that New England would have spared no effort to accomplish it, for the New Englander is too keen-sighted not to perceive that it would be vastly better to govern flourishing States than conquered and desolated provinces. The policy of extermination was determined on because a reconstruction of the Union could not be brought about. Nor are the leaders of the Democratic party more sanguine than the Republican leaders, but they hope to obtain peace by a crooked and tortuous policy. Hitherto they have signally failed; but experience has not taught them wisdom. At the time of the election of Governor Seymour, the war Democrats talked about peace and yet of fighting for the Union, and the party was completely broken up. It was urged on their behalf that they really wanted peace on the only terms peace could be had, but that their safety and their success necessitated a policy of deception and that they should pretend to favour the restoration of the Union, if not by constitutional means, then by force of arms. The device was seen through, and the Democratic party lost its hold on the affections of the people. Again it has a chance of saving the country, and, so far as we can see, there is cause for anticipating that the same timid policy will be pursued, and, if so, the triumph of the Republican party is a foregone conclusion. Just now there is an impression in the North that the task of conquering the South is hopeless, and that nothing remains except to negotiate a peace. At this imminent crisis the M'Clellan party comes forward and declares that the despair is uncalled for, and that what is wanted is not a change of purpose, but a change of men.

We do not say that the South is unwilling to accept an armistice and to negotiate terms of peace; but we do say that it is inconceivable that any sane man should believe for one instant that peace can be made on any other terms than those of separation. Independence has on the part of the South been the sole object of the war. For independence she has made efforts and sacrifices almost beyond credence or conception. What is there in her present position to induce the belief that she is about to acknowledge herself defeated and to submit to the Northern yoke?

But, this condition being fulfilled, we do not deny that there is much plausibility in the suggestion that a compact may be entered into that will secure to the North most of the substantial advantages of Union, and it is certain that, with or without such a treaty immediate peace will secure to the North very excellent terms. It is very curious to observe that, although differing on almost every other point, the Northern and Southern presses are agreed as to the general principles of foreign policy. It was supposed that secession would have made the South the ally of Europe, but, strangely enough, European Powers have managed so to offend both sections, that, if peace is made now, neither North nor South will be pledged to any European Power. England and France are more than ever unpopular in the North, and Canada and Mexico are looked upon as countries to be one day subjugated by Northern armies. Well, has the South any particular cause to feel grateful to England or France? At all events, such is not the sentiment of the Southern people. There fore, if peace is made now, the North may reasonably boast that the Monroe doctrine is not endangered by the formation of another Confederacy, and that because the South has left the Union she has not become the ally of Europe. But, as we said a fortnight since, peace cannot be made, however desireable and however desired, until the North recognises the fact of Confederate independence. There is an opportunity for putting an end to the strife under more propitious circumstances than could have been anticipated, but the golden opportunity will be lost if the Northern people are led to believe that the Union can be restored.

The Democratic party is now on its trial, for the second time, to prove whether or no it possesses the statesmanship, the moral courage, and the public virtue to save the country. The first time it failed ignominiously; there is, unfortunately, too much reason to fear that it will repeat its follies and its failure. Certainly it will be an ominous sign if the party which professes to denounce Mr. Lincoln's usurpation selects as the exponent of its principles the man who was Mr Lincoln's chief and willing instrument for trampling out the constitutional existence of Maryland.

THE LIME LIGHT.

(*From the Times.*)

An exposition of the system of telegraphy for the joint use of the army and navy in combined military and naval operations, which has been brought to its present state of perfection by a series of experiments extending over some months by Captain Frank Bolton, of the 12th Regiment, and Commander Colomb, of Her Majesty's Navy, took place on Friday, the 19th August, under the inspection of the Lords of the Admiralty, and was attended with the most perfect success. Their Lordships had left Portsmouth in the afternoon in their yacht Enchantress, and anchored for the night in Cowes Roads, the Pigmy paddlewheel steamer, Master Commander Vine (fitted with sets of signalling apparatus), following from Portsmouth and anchoring near the Admiralty yacht The Pigmy thus became one point of communication, which may be termed the central, with the Lords of the Admiralty on board to watch and direct the proceedings. The Pigmy carries one of Captain Bolton's army field lime lights, and is also fitted with the magneto-electric light of precisely the same nature as the one that throws its powerful rays nightly across the Channel from Dungeness Lighthouse. Commander Colomb was on board the Pigmy, and conducted the signalling, under the direction of the Duke of Somerset and his colleagues. The three outlying signal points from the Pigmy were, the semaphore tower in Portsmouth Dockyard; Ash-down, in nearly the centre of the Isle of Wight; and St. Catherine's-hill, the high land near Black Gang Chine, at the southern extremity of the island. At the semaphore tower was one of Captain Bolton's army field lime lights only, in charge of Captain Bolton and a corporal of Engineers. On Ashdown was a similar instrument in charge of a couple of Engineers or Sappers, and on St. Catherine's was a similar instrument, with also a magneto-electric apparatus, in charge of four Engineers.

The time appointed for the signalling to commence was 9p.m., and the initiative was to be taken on board the Pigmy. It was considerably past that time, however, before the Pigmy made any sign to those in the semaphore tower a Portsmouth, and it was evident that the Lords of the Admiralty were either directing messages to St. Catherine's-hill in the first instance or there must be an intervening fog between the signalling points undiscoverable from the semaphore at Portsmouth. The former eventually proved to be the case. Captain Bolton, anxious to discover the real cause, flashed his light in the direction of Ash-down, and the "call" being at once answered, Captain Bolton flashed the question as fast as the words could have been slowly spelt, "Have you any fog there, or is there any visible round St. Catherine's?" The answer, flashed as quickly back, was, "Nothing, that we can see." The call signal from Portsmouth to Ash-down was made and answered and these messages sent and received in 2 min. 30 sec. St. Catherine's station was next flashed into position on in the darkness, and told to keep a "sharp look-out." At 10 p.m. the magneto-electric light on St. Catherine's-hill burst into view over Ryde, with all the brilliant intensity of a summer noonday's blue sun, and "winked" out is message, "Cowes has seen us; good night." Portsmouth, however, was anxious to know what Cowes had said, and Captain Bolton, by a couple of flashes from his diminutive apparatus, checked his powerful friend and agent on St. Catherine's-hill, and put the necessary question. Again the wonderful light winked through the darkness, and commencing its answer, said, "They asked us if we could"—At this point Captain Bolton had to signal, "Wait," for Commander Colomb on board the Pigmy at Cowes was calling attention with his magneto-electric light and, on being answered, sent the following message (having no official meaning) to Vice Admiral Sir Michael Seymour at his residence in the dockyard, from the Lords of the Admiralty, who were on board the Pigmy, then from on board their yacht Enchantress:—

"Semaphore tower, inquire of Sir Michael Seymour if the Channel Fleet have coaled; ask also which boat won the race."

This message was sent from the Semaphore tower to the residence of Sir Michael Seymour, and the answer was sent across by the lime light, that—

"The Channel Fleet have not all coaled yet. Admiral Elliott's boat won the race."

Their Lordships now quitted the Pigmy for their own Yacht, quite satisfied with the experiments, and a parting, "Great success," again winked by the magneto-electric of the Pigmy to the lime light on the Portsmouth semaphore tower closed the proceedings, and the Pigmy immediately weighed her anchor and returned to Portsmouth.

It will be understood at once from the hour at which the signalling took place that only the night system of Captain Bolton and Commander Colomb was put under trial by the Lords of the Admiralty, and this course was taken for the reason that if difficulty in transmission existed in one part of the system over the other it must be with the night rather than the day system, from the fact that fogs—that great enemy to all night signals—are in greater force about the high lands of the Isle of Wight by night than by day. The magneto-electric light and the lime light may be shortly described as follows:—In the magneto-electric the power that produces the light is resident in 120 permanent magnets, of about 50lb. each, ranged on the periphery of two large wheels, the latter driven by steam power, which causes 160 soft iron cores surrounded by coils of wire to rotate past the magnets. The small streams of electricity thus generated are collected together into one stream, and by a special piece of apparatus, termed a commutator, the alternate positive and negative currents are all brought into one direction and conveyed by a wire to the illuminating apparatus and "lamp," or "regulator."

The lime light is obtained from the ignition of a piece of lime, the shape and thickness of a small cedar pencil, by submitting it to the intense heat evolved by the compound flame of hydrogen and oxygen gases in the proportion in which they form water. The lime does not burn, but simply becomes brilliantly illuminated without undergoing any chemical change. This light is stated to be the most intense and pure known, with the exception of the electric light, over which, however, it possesses the great advantages of being steady and continuous, and its volume capable of being increased at pleasure. The cost of the magneto-electric apparatus is something like 2,000*l.* at present, but it can be produced more cheaply as it is brought into use, and its cost of working is said to be comparatively trifling after it has been established. The cost of Captain Bolton's lime light field apparatus, complete for field service, and such as is now supplied by the War Department to our Royal Engineers, is about 35*l.* The lime light will receive and transmit signals with certainty to a distance of 23 miles. The range of the magneto-electric is greater. The lime light is now supplied to every ship in the Channel Fleet for night signalling, having superseded all other signal lights, and especially those with coloured glasses. The army and navy have thus already adopted the light officially to a certain extent, and it is with the object of its complete adoption throughout both services that Commander Colombo and Captain Bolton have now for some months past been employed upon these experiments to perfect a set of signals which may be introduced as the signal code for the conjoint use of the army and navy, and upon this part of their duties the commission to be named by the War Department and the Admiralty will immediately be formed and make a report. The entire system of transmitting the signals by day and by night is available under all circumstances, and is expressed by jets of steam, revolving shutters, a collapsing cone or disc by day; by one bright light by night, and by a fog horn or steam whistle in a fog. With these means the following results have been already obtained:—

1. Perfect communication by day has been established between St. Catherine's Down, Isle of Wight, and Her Majesty's steamer Pigmy with the shutters and jets of steam, the Pigmy being 16 miles off at sea, at the rate of two signals in 3 minutes, including the transmission of the signals from St. Catherine's to the semaphore tower at Portsmouth, an additional 16 miles.

2. Perfect communication by night between the same points, at a seaward distance of 30 miles by the electric light, and a seaward distance of 22 miles with the lime light, at the average rate of one signal per minute, the weather being ordinarily clear.

3. Fog signals by sound with common ships fog horns, at a distance of three to four miles at the same rate of speed.

Messages of 12 signals have been sent from St. Catherine's Down to the Pigmy, and *vice versâ*, at a distance of 17 miles seaward, in a gale of wind, and transmitted to Portsmouth in eight minutes, including the repetition at St. Catherine's. On the night of the 18th inst. 200 signals were sent between Portsmouth and St. Catherine's Down in one hour.

The new code may be said to be based upon the Morse telegraph, the short and long dashes in the printing of which are represented by Captain Bolton and Commander Colomb by the time the jets of steam, cone or disc, or shutters, are exhibited by day; the time the light is flashed in by night, and the duration of the sound emitted by the steam whistle or foghorn in a fog. For exhibiting the light or cone on board ship, Commander Colomb makes the duration of the signal dependent upon a mechanical arrangement of his own invention, which leaves nothing to the judgment alone of the signalman, and makes use only of numerals, which are thus applicable to the present naval signal-books. In the telegraphic corps of the Royal Engineers, Captain Bolton's arrangements for fixed military stations, such as the semaphore tower at Portsmouth, as the head-quarters for telegraphic communication with all the surrounding fortifications, are independent of any signal book, the operator flashing each letter of a word from the point of his lime light as he sends his message. It is evident, however, that this independent method would not answer at sea, where the flagship must keep repeating a message until answered by each ship in the squadron, and for this latter necessity Commander Colomb's mechanical regulator expressly provides, making and repeating the signal independent of any skill on the part of the seaman signalman.

PROPOSALS FOR MAKING WAR HUMANE.

(*From the Times.*)

The talent for organization and for logically deduced and clearly defined ideas is the forte, but it is also the foible of the French. The doctor will explain to you your complaint with such clearness and minuteness that you experience almost a feeling of pleasure at finding that nature has gone wrong in so scientific a manner. The lawyer cannot speak for five minutes without showing that he refers to first principles with a knowledge and a skill unknown to his English compeer. It is, therefore, by no means surprising that the art of war, which engages so large a part of the genius of Continental nations, should be brought to a theoretical perfection among our neighbours and those nations whom they influence. Belgium and Switzerland are in some respects more French than France. The ideas which are restrained by the firm hand of political power, or discouraged by the indifference and vanity of Paris, often find their first expression in these two States, which look up to the great nation with awe, and offer it the sincere flattery of imitation. Brussels is the traditional city of human-train congresses; and Geneva, scarcely less French, and even more free, vibrates to every mood of the master mind. The latter city is about to give the world some new doctrines of the laws of war which we may easily trace to the teachings of a French school of reformers. An "International Congress"—that is, an assembly of gentlemen including, probably, everybody who chooses to come—is sitting for the purpose of ameliorating the practices of war, and a most amiable series of resolution has been put forth to be the basis of their deliberation. The delegates of the human race who meet on the shores of Lake Leman have discovered that war is a very inhuman proceeding. When two nations quarrel they send out certain thousands of men dressed in gaily-coloured cloth and armed with deadly weapons, and these people inflict on each other severe wounds, of which some instantly die, and others linger in pain and confinement for weeks and months. There are in use for this cruel purpose large tubes of iron called cannon and smaller ones called rifles and pistols, besides sharp instruments for cutting and stabbing, which go by many different names. When two bands of the madmen who carry these machines meet together and use them, it is called a battle, and the consequence always is that several hundreds or thousands of the number are stretched helpless and maimed, gashed or shot through, in certain ill-contrived receptacles called military hospitals. From time immemorial the horrors of these adjuncts to a campaign have been described. The sufferings of wounded men after a battle have pointed the moral against war for generations, and the coldest and most callous Generals are reported to have been moved with pity at the sight of their followers lying in fever and misery long after the day of victory had gone by. The dreadful accompaniments of war appear to have had such an effect on the leaders of this Congress that they now propose to lessen them by regulations of a novel kind. They are sorry to find that not only do the armies fire at one another and inflict hurts by lead and steel, but that the victors actually advance, capture the wounded who are lying on the field, take possession of the enemy's hospitals, use them for their own purposes, make prisoners of all whom they find in them, and, in short, postpone the consideration of during their adversaries to that of advancing their own interests and making the best of whatever victory they may have gained.

If the Congress adopt the regulations offered to it, it will demand that every ambulance and every military hospital shall be "regarded as neutral" and respected by the belligerents as long as it shall contain any sick or wounded. Not only this, but "the whole sanitary staff, including doctors, surgeons, apothecaries, attendants, &c., are to be regarded as neutrals." All such persons are to be allowed to fulfil their duties so long as their services are necessary, and will then be allowed to leave without a slightest hindrance or molestation" in order to give their help to other parts of their own army. Furthermore, soldiers severely wounded are not to be made prisoners, but shall be allowed to return to their homes, on the condition that they shall not bear arms during the campaign. They shall receive a free pass, and, "if necessary means for their journey when well enough to leave their place of treatment." The army in possession, too, shall provide articles for the sick and for the persons in attendance, the cost to be repaid by the army to which the sick and wounded persons and doctors belonging. Such is the scheme for making war truly humane and polite. To wound men in order to send them home; to support doctors on credit, and when their work is done, send them back to doctor others of the enemy; to supply whatever is wanted by the enemy's hospitals, and to keep a book of the expenses with the intention of sending in the bill at the end of the campaign,—these are the measures recommended by the philanthropists of the day for making the killing of human beings a more gentle and civilized practice. With the utmost respect for these gentlemen and a full belief that they are amiable and sincere, we must declare our conviction that little moral good comes from these attempts to make artificial rules for the conduct of war, and, as they would phrase it, to "humanize" international strife. Humane war is "hot ice and wondrous seething snow," and for men to take the pratice of international destruction as inevitable, and give their minds to the elaboration of expedients for preventing it from being what it must always be, is a perversion of talents and a waste of labour. Undoubtedly great and gifted men have written of the laws of war, and have influenced Christendom so much that certain practices are praised as honourable, and others condemned as ferocious and cowardly. But beyond the custom of not butchering prisoners in cold blood there is hardly one of these rules which has not been continually violated by contending armies, and in the latest hostilities which have cursed the globe the departure from the chivalrous principles of war-making has been most marked. The Americans, both Federals and Confederates, have made war more like the wild Indians who possessed the country before them than men who have inherited all the maxims and practice of Christian Europe. The Federals began the outrages, and their adversaries seem likely to better the instruction. The notion of making elaborate rules for the conduct of war, stipulating for the repayment of what each side advances, for the perfect freedom of every one connected with the medical staff of either army and the sacredness of every building in which there shall be sick and wounded, is the mere pedantry of organization. Can any one believe that in such a campaign as General Grant has been carrying on in Virginia, where each commander's whole faculties have been concentrated on the weakening and outwitting of his adversary, any such rules of courtesy would be observed? Would the two armies struggling in the depths of Georgia, would the fierce partisans of the Western States, allow any building or set of men to be considered neutral, and to set up an independent authority in territory held by them? Such artificial regulations would never survive the first shock of real warfare between embittered nations; and it is for such contests that rules of war must be made, if they are made at all. Fighting is likely to be less frequent than in past ages, but sharper and fiercer and with less of formal chivalry. The laws of the *duello*, the spirit of which these Genevese humanitarians seem inclined to rival, are not calculated for the earnest purpose of men in the present age, who when they fight will use every effort to destroy their enemy, and fancy they are most humane when they do this most quickly and effectually.

If there were no other reason against these proposals, it would be enough that in a campaign they would be almost certainly nugatory. But they have a positive hurtfulness, since they tend to encourge the notion that war can be made less a scourage of mankind by the adoption of a certain artificial procedure. If wars are to be waged at all, it is for the benefit of the world that they should be as short as possible. The sooner the victorious army disperses and ruins the army it has beaten, the sooner is the final arbitrament given and the dispute brought to an end. It is better, therefore, to hamper war with as few regulations as possible, and to give no encouragement to any practice which would allow the worsted party the means of delaying the necessary consequence of its defeat. After all, the only safeguard for the wounded or the prisoner is the humanity of the conqueror; to that trust must be given, and we hope and believe that in no recent war has the plain duty of succouring wounded enemies been forgotten. It is better to confide in unenforced humanity than to set up pretended laws which would be continually and inevitably set aside.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—October 11th.

Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel, 14th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Nuggur.

DEPARTURES.—October 11th.

Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel, 14th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Nuggur.

Alexander, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.

Cuffe, Assistant Surgeon C. M., Staff, to join, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.—Oct. 11th.

By Brigadier General T. Tapp, C.B.

The Medical Board, of which Surgeon Nicholson, 21st Regiment N. I., is President, and Assistant Surgeons Don and O'Dell Members, will assemble at the Hospital of the 28th Foot this day, at 6 A. M., to inspect two men of that Corps who wish to Volunteer under the terms of G. O. C. C. of 12th September 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 10th Oct.

The following appointments are made:—

21st Regiment N. I. (*or Marine Battalion.*)—Captain C. M. W. James, 6th Regiment N. I., to be Wing Officer, vice Anderson.

Lieut. C. W. Gobb, General List, is attached to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Bombardier M. Ryan, G-Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed Acting Schoolmaster to that Battery.

4th Class Schoolmasters R. Tarrell, and L. Clancey are appointed to 3rd Class provisionally.

Sergeant James McSweeny (Local), of the Unattached List, employed in the Public Works Department, is, with the sanction of Government, discharged the Service by purchase.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Ship.	Commander.	From
11	Phlox (s)	Heard	Porebunder Oct. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
10	Feroze (s)	Burnes	Aden and Suez.
11	Comptah	Murphy	Rangoon.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat.
	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat.
	Coringa (s)	Atkinson	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Feroze*, to Aden and Suez.—Captain H. S. Anderson, Staff Corps; and Assistant Surgeon C. W. Fettes, Royal Horse Artillery.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Peter Maxwell*, J. Marshall, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Maria Grey*, T. Baunet, bound to Persian Gulf.
Ship *Bixby*, J. Purdy, bound to Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *City of Dublin*, for Havre.
Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.
Steamer *Arabia*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Lightning*, for Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MONEY MARKET.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th October, compared with the statement issued on the 1st October:—

Liabilities.	1st Oct.	8th Oct.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 1,04,59,000	Rs. 1,04,59,000
Subscriptions on account of New Capital	25,64,625	37,25,705
General Treasury Balance	42,88,637	48,32,960
Deposits at Head Office	4,23,00,905	4,26,62,631
Do. at Branches	53,26,383	55,47,057
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	3,05,230	3,86,955
Rest	11,34,012	12,04,479
Sundries	17,17,631	14,02,283
	6,80,87,123	7,01,62,070
Assets.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 49,64,495	Rs. 47,25,496
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	6,35,377	53,12,757
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	1,66,76,840	1,47,65,793
Dead Stock	7,02,075	7,02,225
Stamps	12,298	12,321
Balances with Agents	16,28,243	20,39,913
Sundries	25,34,952	23,32,354
Government Reserve Cash	2,88,637	8,33,960
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,45,20,912	2,60,14,112
Do. Do. Branches	1,08,56,098	1,04,13,039
	6,80,87,123	7,01,62,070

The above return exhibits

An increase in New Capital of...		Rs. 12,00,000
Do.	Govt. Balance	6,00,000
Do.	General Deposits ...	3,00,000
Do.	Deposits at Branches	2,00,000
Do.	Balances with Agents	4,00,000
Do.	Govt. Reserve	6,00,000
Do.	Cash at Head Office..	15,00,000
Do.	do. at Branches ...	1,00,000

The Bills and other Investments remain nearly the same.

It is very evident from the above statement that the happy time longed for by the Bank when it should be able to employ its accumulated hoards at panic prices is long in coming, and it is not improbable that the Directors may by and bye begin to see that it would be better for the interest of their own shareholders to invest their funds even at a lower rate than 9 per cent. than not to invest them at all. The story of the Boy and the Filberts is an old one, but none the less true on that account. We commend it to their remembrance.

Although the Galle telegram brings us news of a rise in the Home rate of interest to 9 per cent., it does not by any means follow that we are likely to have a corresponding rise here in the value of money: on the contrary the very cause which has operated for a higher rate in England, viz. the transmission of large quantities of silver to the East, will have the opposite effect here by throwing a flood of that commodity on the market, when apparently it cannot be profitably employed.

On the receipt of the Galle news, cotton and stocks generally fell suddenly, the former, we believe, upwards of Rs. 70 a candy, and the latter from 5 to 10, and even, as in the case of China Bank shares, to 15 per cent.; to-day, however, the market has largely recovered its tone, and shares have advanced nearly to their former quotations. Our speculators are certainly an enthusiastic race of men; nothing seems to damp their ardour or diminish their ventures. It is, however, far from a healthy state of the market, when investments are regarded not according to any real or supposed value, but simply by the *throw of the dice*:—let some of our "knowing ones" beware. Shares cannot *always* be going up, and it is just possible that some of the over-ardent gamblers may awake some morning and find themselves and other speculators tumbling down with a rapidity more instructive to others than interesting to themselves.

We still adhere to the opinion that we shall have an easy money market, though probably a very excitable one, until we receive some definite news of the American elections, and the probable course both of the Northern and Southern States.

The closing quotations for shares to-day show a great advance on last week, the Back Bays excepted—which are weak at Rs. 22,500. Alliance Banks have reached 51, City Bank 27, Chinas 38, Eastern Financial 28, while the new Alliance Financial are quoted as high as 35. Bank of India and Royal Bank shares have also experienced a considerable rise, but not in proportion with some of the newer establishments.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	101⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	101¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅞
Madras	30 Do. do.	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	14 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	51 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	179	......	179 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10	16,000 per sh.
Bank of India	250	8	56 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	212 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	27 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......	12 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	19 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	18 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	32 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	incldg. n. sh. 120 per cent.
China Bank	25	......	38 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	134 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm. [nml.]
East Indian Bank	25	......	31 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	5½ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	28 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	55 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	27 per cent. pm
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	127 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	69 per cent. pm.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 22,500 p. share [pm.]
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 65,000 pm. (per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	Rs. 62,000 per share pm.
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,200 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 13,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company.	1,600	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	750	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	......	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. [discount.]
Do. New £20 shares	138-14-0	2¼ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 [nml.]
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 800 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500	......	200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	300 dis.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	[illegible] dis.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	300	......	20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm. nominal
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	5 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	10 dis.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
Loan 1835-36 / Loan 1842-43 / Loan 1854-55	92
New Five per Cent. Loan	102½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	219
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	213
German Crowns	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	235
Bar Silver	106⅛
Gold Leaf	16-7/16

PRICES CURRENT, 10th October 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dhollera, (ready.)	Rs. 575 to 589
Bhownuggur	585 to 582
Broach	565 to 590
Surat	575 to 587
Oomravuttee	510 to 550
Akote	565 to 570
Compta	535 to 568
Veeraval	490 to 500
Hinghunghat and Porebunder	505 to 510
Khandeish	525 to 530
Dharwar (Sawginned)	470 to 475
Dhollera (December delivery)	581

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,425.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish, at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-12 to 6-13
Gingelly mixed, (Black	8 to 35.
and White	38 to [illegible]
Niger	27 to 28. Nominal.

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"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne fut laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight above £50	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	2s. 0¾d.		
3 do.	2s. 0½d.		
2 do.	2s. 0¼d.		
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.		
On demand	2s. 0d.		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.		
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 11¾d.		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

3	"	4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

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London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta. Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
2 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	
1 do.	at 2s. 0d.	
On demand		

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts... 2 per cent.

Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager, Bank of India."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP, £250,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

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THOMAS CARDWELL Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).

CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).

WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 3, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.
4 do. do.	2s.	0¾d.
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d.
2 do. do.	2s.	0¼d.
1 month's do.	2s.	0¼d.
Demand	2s.	0d.
On Ireland and Scotland	1s.	11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 7 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SELOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			7 per cent.	per ann.	
Do.	6	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC FARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHORT FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHAEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PERMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL............Do. do.
MANCHESTER ....Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight...	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s. 0d.	do.
Two "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland... ...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe...	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct.	per anm.	
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do. On Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital—£8,00,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
2 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	
1 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 30th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL, SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. ARCHER, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE Esq. (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTIS.

London Bankers,
THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London	6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee
Do. at 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Demand		2s.	0d.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	......	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Demand	...	2s.		do.
Circular Notes	...	1s.	11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits are generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays..................10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight..........2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
3 do do..........2s.	0½d.	"
Sight..........2s.		"
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-64 cts.		"
3 do do..........2-59		"
Sight..........2-52		"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 26th Sept. 1864. O. MULLER, Manager

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. |
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0d.	"
" 1	do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	do.	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay. 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
" on Demand	2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent at one day's sight...	1s.	11¾d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 20, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.		2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
1 do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
Demand.		2s. 0d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 27th Sept. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમબે જોઈનટ સટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lakhs of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

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Solicitors.

MESSRS. KEIR and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
" 6 " " 6 "
" 3 " " 5 "
" 2 " " 4 "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 21, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee,
at 3 " at 2s. 0½d.
Do. " Demand .... }
Do. Scotland " .... } 2s.
Do. Ireland " .... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London. Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.......................... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st September 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight...	at 2s.	1d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s.	1¼d.	"
3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
2 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Demand	2s.		

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody... ... ... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1864. ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Managera.

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FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

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FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861,
GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of Deeds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effect to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * * Sworn to before me, this 16th day of April, 1859. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

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Bombay, 12th October 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the Sundry Effects of the late Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON, deceased, consisting of a few articles of Blackwood Furniture, viz.:—Tables, Chairs, Couches, Side Board, Wardrobes, Dressing and Washing Tables, Camp Cots with Mattress and Curtains, Pictures, a few articles of Glass and Crockery Ware, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of Sundries.

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AND

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RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Meadow Street, Bombay, 12th October 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 42 cases Oilman stores, by Crosse & Blackwell, consisting of West India, Oriental, and mixed Pickles, Sauces, Calf Foot Jelly, Essence of Coffee, Potted Meat, Fruits in Syrup, Quart Vinegar, Mustard, Jams and Jellies, Tart Fruit, Crystal Fruit, Tins of Bloaters, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Pearl Barley, Oysters in tins, Preserved Ham, York Ham, &c., Plums, Isinglass, 42 Iron Anvils of sizes, 47 Cwt. of Hammers, 30 Cwt. Chains, 100 Dozen Pick Axes, 100 dozen Shovels.

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On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction at his residence *Sanitarium,* Middle Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of R. G. BETHAM, Esq., (proceeding to Europe) the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, Handsome Chinese Pattern Dinner Set, Rich Buff and Gold Dessert Set, a set of best plated Dish Covers, Round Hotwater, Curry and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Butter Pot, Toast Racks, Spoons, Knives, and Forks; and the furniture Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Dining, and Camp Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chairs, Carved Pier Tables, Corner and Side Whatnots, Teapoys, Screens, Arms, Easy, and Predieu Chairs, Bronze double and single Hanging Argand Lamps with and without drops, Wall Shades, English Carpets, a first-rate Mahogany Square Pianoforte by J. C. Doring & Co., with Cover, a correct going 8 day Clock by French, Royal Exchange, London, Screens, Hat Stand, Pairs of Camp Cots with Posts &c., forming Bedstead with Mattresses, Curtain, &c., several Child's Cots, and Cradles, Wardrobes, Clothes, and Hanging Presses, Dressing, and Wash-hand Tables, Mahogany, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils and Miscellaneous Dispense Articles. One Palanquin shaped Shigram.

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